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MONTHLY REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1875.

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MONTHLY REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
STATISTICAL DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1875.

SIR: I herewith submit for publication a digest of the crop-returns for August and September, some notes on the resources of Maryland, and various minor statistics.

Respectfully,

J. R. DODGE,
Statistician.

HON. FREDERICK WATTS,
Commissioner.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.—The statistical correspondents of the Department have endured patiently the delay of Congress to provide their quota of Reports of Agriculture for 1872 and 1873. After a year's delay an appropriation for the publication of editions of those volumes for the use of the Department was made, and one of each was sent to county correspondents and their assistants, and two copies extra have recently been sent to each county. Many correspondents, knowing that the report of 1874 was made to Congress last January, and properly expecting its receipt in printed form, have deemed the sending of duplicates of 1873 a mistake. The annual for last year is indeed printed, the Senate having ordered an edition of 1,200 for its own use, the largest number obtainable without a joint resolution, but no provision has as yet been made by Congress for any distribution whatever. The Department should be promptly supplied with an edition for its official distribution and exchanges, especially to its faithful and gratuitously working correspondents. As to a general distribution, the English plan of sale at cost should be adopted, but not unless the rule is made to apply to all documents.

DIGEST OF RETURNS.

The returns of September, and indeed those of August as well, have been full of the records of somewhat remarkable meteorological phenomena. The frequency, severity, and general distribution through a wide area of storms of rain and hail are noted throughout our correspondence of the past two months. In July the Gulf States had more occasion to fear a continued drought than excessive moisture; and dry weather was at the same time the rule in latitudes above the northern

line of Indiana and Illinois, and in portions of the area east of the great lakes and north of Pennsylvania. The interior areas, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, were unusually wet, in clay soils and on bottom-lands to an extent injurious to most crops. Damages by floods were numerous and heavy. In August this region endured a continuation of these experiences, with local differences in degree and frequency. Storms and floods were common in the belts hitherto comparatively exempt. Rains became so general that the "desert" plains of Colorado became green with rank grasses, and railroad passengers were detained by floods and "wash-outs." Even the dry basin of the Salt Lake was blessed with numerous showers, and the alkali plains of the Humboldt Valley were moistened with gentle rains.

While damage was done by storm and flood in a large area, throughout both June and July, the sandy loams and naturally drained soils in the same great area gave astonishing growth in corn, grass, and other valuable crops, which more than compensated for damages by overflow in districts where such soils predominate. The general result is a vigor and rankness of growth almost unexampled, which will require a long and warm ripening season properly to mature, and in the event of an early frost will give to feeders an immense quantity of damaged corn, and unusual immaturity of all late agricultural products. In the case of the small grains, the injury from heating and sprouting has been so wide-spread, the dry districts being generally those in which grain-growing is not prominent, that it will be necessary to observe extreme care in saving sound and well-developed samples for seed.

In the districts where rains were not abundant, the opposite extreme was complained of to some extent in July. Drought was reported in portions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; to some extent in localities on the Atlantic slope north of 40°; and in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida almost every return reported injurious effects of extremely dry and hot weather. Drought was very general in Texas; and in Louisiana and Mississippi some districts suffered from drought, while others had seasonable rains and a few excessive moisture.

The unusual moisture in western districts, where insects have heretofore caused serious and almost overwhelming losses, has proved a powerful check to these pests of the field. Grasshoppers were destructive in a few counties on the borders of Kansas and Missouri; early in the season in three or four counties in the southwest corner of Nebraska, and later in a few interior counties where scattered forces had gathered for their work of ruin; and in a few counties of Southern Minnesota. The army worm has been heard from in Ohio, and chinches are reported in the drier districts of the West, but the feebleness of their attacks will insure a large reduction of their usual amount of foraging. The Colorado beetle has had a wide range, causing losses comparatively trifling except in his more eastern fields of operation, where his attacks met with a feeble resistance.

CORN.

The corn-crop of the present season covers an immense area, and its growth is very heavy. Could it be thoroughly ripened its aggregate would exceed any previous crop, and the yield per acre would be one of the best, notwithstanding the losses by overflow of bottoms and saturation of flat heavy soils, such losses proving less than the usual damages by drought and insects, while the rains have greatly benefited the crop on drier and higher soils. Nearly everywhere corn is late in

maturing, from one to two weeks, rendering more vital the necessity of a warm September, free from frosts to its close, to insure immunity from the partial destruction of the crop. Frosts have occurred in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in Northern Illinois and Iowa, on the 21st and 22d of August, and again on the 28th and 29th, but the damage is slight except in a few counties of the States first named.

The August returns made no change in the general average condition for the whole country, which was 96 in July and August, though there were local changes. In the rainy belts the benefits to the poorer uplands were more than counterbalanced by the injuries from submersion of the bottom-lands.

The improvement in the last month has been from the general average of 96 to 97. The only States that do not show higher averages than in August are Delaware, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oregon. Some of these have the same average as last month: the only States showing marked decline are Wisconsin and Minnesota. The condition for the several States is as follows: Maine, 105; New Hampshire, 100; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 100; Connecticut, 108; New York, 99; New Jersey, 111; Pennsylvania, 108; Delaware, 100; Maryland, 106; Virginia, 112; North Carolina, 104; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 90; Florida, 83; Alabama, 105; Mississippi, 116; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 89; Arkansas, 103; Tennessee, 114; West Virginia, 107; Kentucky, 103; Ohio, 97; Michigan, 101; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 95; Wisconsin, 60; Minnesota, 72; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 111; Kansas, 109; Nebraska, 93; California, 95; Oregon, 100.

The following items are selected from notes of correspondents accompanying the tabular returns to illustrate local peculiarities:

MAINE.—*Penobscot:* Backward, but looks well. *Piscataquis:* Exceeds our expectations. *Oxford:* Growing finely. *Sagadahoc:* Small and backward, owing to the cold season, but now coming forward. *Waldo:* Large growth, looking first-rate. *York:* Has been improving all through August. *Androscoggin:* Backward, but looking well.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Carroll:* Backward, but large and stocky. *Sullivan:* Two weeks late, but large growth. *Rockingham:* Promising well. *Belknap:* Late, but doing remarkably well.

VERMONT.—*Orleans:* A good growth. *Franklin:* Fair growth, but late. *Rutland:* Late, but promising. *Washington:* Fine stand and growth, but late. *Windsor:* Late but large growth. *Caledonia:* Late, but filling well.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Worcester:* Backward. *Berkshire:* Nearly a month behind. *Dukes:* The grub has injured corn 25 per cent. *Plymouth:* Has made rapid progress in August.

CONNECTICUT.—*New London:* The growth unusually large.

NEW YORK.—*Seneca:* Promises a large yield. *Warren:* Improved rapidly in August. *Tioga:* Looks well. *Queens:* Promises a good yield. *Madison:* Has made a rapid growth the past month. *Schoharie:* Great growth in stalks owing to a very wet August. *Steuben:* Has filled well. *Genesee:* Late, but a good growth; doing finely. *Washington:* Backward, but doing well. *Rensselaer:* Better than for several years. *Broome:* Promises an abundant yield; two weeks late. *Wyoming:* Coming on well. *Columbia:* Very large growth, and excellent weather for ripening. *Erie:* Late, but promising. *Orange:* Prospect of a good yield. *Sullivan:* Doing well, but ten days late.

NEW JERSEY.—*Atlantic:* The ears large and full. *Mercer:* Very promising. *Sussex:* Bids fair to yield an extraordinary crop. *Burlington:* Seldom such a promising crop. *Warren:* All appearances of a good yield.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Erie:* Very late. *Lycoming:* Good. *Greene:* A dry August, hard on late corn. *Northampton:* Promise of the heaviest crop for years. *Westmoreland:* Promises to be very heavy. *Armstrong:* Thriving and abundant. *Clearfield:* Promises a fine crop. *Montgomery:* Never looked better. *York:* Never looked better. *Beaver:* Not earing well owing to wet weather. *Bucks:* Promise of a fine crop. *Fayette:* Injured by storms and heavy rains in August. *Crawford:* Backward, but of strong growth and improving very fast. *Indiana:* Prospect of a very large crop. *Tioga:* Ten days late. *Washington:* Growing very fast, and promise of a good crop. *Columbia:* Favorable weather for ripening.

DELAWARE.—*Sussex:* Indications of an unusual yield.

MARYLAND.—*Caroline:* Looks well. *Prince George:* The promise, August 1, of a full crop has been injured by constant rains. *Dorchester:* Many a year since such a crop was harvested as will be this year. *Worcester:* Injured by recent heavy rains. *Baltimore:* Prospect for a heavy yield. *Washington:* The largest crop for years. *Cecil:* Never appeared better. *Harford:* The finest show for years. *Wicomico:* Excellent.

VIRGINIA.—*Highland:* Better than for years. *Lancaster:* The best crop in ten years. *Montgomery:* Most bountiful crop. *Richmond:* Very rank growth. *Culpeper:* Best crop for many years. *King and Queen:* Too much rain for corn. *Rockbridge:* Safe for a good crop. *Fluvanna:* A good crop. *Buchanan:* A good deal "fired;" probably caused by working when too wet. *Smith:* The largest growth for years, with indications that it will mature finely. *Powhatan:* Prospect of the largest crop ever grown. *Page:* Never better. *Sussex:* Better than for the last seven or eight years. *Middlesex:* Considerably damaged by incessant rains, but promises above average. *Rappahannock:* Prospect flattering. *New Kent:* Prospect of a very heavy crop. *Spottsylvania:* Promise of the largest crop ever raised. *Chesterfield:* Surpasses our most sanguine expectations; think there will be as much made as in the past five years altogether. *Floyd:* Very late. *King George:* Was very promising, but prospect of injury by continued rains. *Madison:* Very fine, but too much rain for low lands. *Prince William:* Some pieces damaged by water standing on the ground. *Amelia:* Very fine. *Bland:* Prevented from earing as well as usual by the continued wet, but a much larger than usual growth of fodder. *James City:* Materially benefited by the late rains. *Matthews:* The excessive rains have brought the condition far below average. *Pulaski:* Fine, but late. *Wythe:* Looks well. *Charlotte:* Never better. *Elizabeth City:* Has improved since the last report. *Halifax:* Fine on high lands; too much rain on low. *Lunenburgh:* Promises the best yield for years. *Northampton:* Injured with rot, owing to continual rains in August. *Bedford:* Splendid. *Clarke:* Prospect of a heavy crop. *Mecklenburgh:* Never better. *Orange:* A gigantic crop. *Princess Anne:* A larger crop and better prospect than for ten years. *Essex:* Never better.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Mecklenburgh:* Better than for several years. *Moore:* Damaged to some extent along the creeks by overflow. *Clarendon:* Not half a crop; drought. *Person:* Very fine on uplands; on low grounds damaged by excessive rains. *Caswell:* Half destroyed on bottom-lands by rains. *Lenoir:* Very fine. *Wayne:* Excellent crop. *Davidson:* Too wet for corn. *Pasquotank:* The best since the war till injured by recent rains. *Surry:* More promising than usual, but overshooting owing to continual rains. *Franklin:* Promises unusually well. *Beaufort:* Magnificent. *Chowan:* Better than for ten years. *Tyrrel:* Good. *Wake:* Early injured by intense heat in July; all crops injured by excessive rain in August. *Wilson:* Cut off 10 per cent. by excessive rain; all on the land subject to overflow destroyed. *Anson:* Fair on upland, but very poor on bottoms owing to excessive wet. *Haywood:* Favorable season. *Alamance:* The finest in twenty years. *Gaston:* Upland crops promise all the land can produce; on low grounds, the loss from rains and flood is about 74 per cent. *Greene:* Very good though injured by drought 10 per cent. *Onslow:* About one-third of the crop badly injured by drought. *Montgomery:* The best for many years. *Caldwell:* Too wet for corn. *Polk:* Injured on bottoms by too much rain; better than usual on uplands.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Beaufort:* The drought in July proved destructive to the crop. *Fairfield:* Very fine on upland. *Horry:* Badly injured by excessive drought in July. *Marlborough:* The crop is secure; the fodder better than usual. *Newberry:* Early planting very light, owing to drought; late planting, three-fourths of a crop. *Lexington:* Hardly possible to bring the crop up to average. *Georgetown:* The rain too late for corn.

GEORGIA.—*Jefferson:* Suffered seriously from drought, but rains came in time to benefit the late planted. *Lincoln:* The larger acreage will compensate for the low condition. *Randolph:* Drought cut off the crop 25 per cent. *Terrell:* The rains too late to benefit the crop. *Pierce:* Cut off by drought, *Dooly:* Badly damaged by drought in July. *Mitchell:* Greatly damaged by drought. *Grenada:* Early cut off one-half by drought; late benefited by rains. *Worth:* Cut off one-half. *Columbia:* Rains too late for corn: *Telfair:* Ruined by drought. *Harris:* Very much cut off by drought. *Troup:* Ruined by the drought. *Bartow:* Greatly benefited by recent rains. *Catoosa:* Better than ever seen before. *Muscogee:* The rains too late for corn. *Liberty:* Seriously injured by the protracted drought. *Walton:* Injured by drought. *Forsyth:* Injured on uplands by drought. *Towns:* Better than ever known. *Gwinnett:* Cut short by hot, dry weather. *Bullock:* The rains too late. *Carroll:* The early-planted made before the drought; the late a failure. *Elbert:* Good. *Appling:* The exceeding hot, dry summer caused corn to fall short of maturing. *Laurens:* Quite short, owing to drought. *Brooks:* Cut off 25 per cent. by drought. *Twiggs:* Will yield better than was anticipated.

FLORIDA.—*Madison:* Has fallen off 25 to 33 per cent. *Volusia:* Injured by drought when filling. *Jackson:* Is made, and must be scarce for consumption. *Columbia:* Injured by drought, which continued to the middle of August. *Suwannee:* Injured very much in spring by drill-worms.

ALABAMA.—*Dale:* Early, half crop; late, total failure. *Crenshaw:* Stout, except on

swamp-lands. *Saint Clair:* Will probably be cheaper this fall than since that of 1870. *Lauderdale:* Never better. *Covington:* Drought cut short all late corn. *Pike:* Late corn entirely cut off by drought. *Shelby:* All late corn an entire failure from drought. *Butler:* Corn considerably injured by the drought. *Calhoun:* About as good as the land can bring. *De Kalb:* Extra crop, now made. *Lawrence:* Looks well and promising. *Autauga:* Seriously injured by the drought. *Colbert:* Never surpassed. *Conecuh:* An average crop already made, and some late corn doing remarkably well. *Limestone:* Better than for many years. *Perry:* Below expectation. *Randolph:* Cannot make more than four-fifths of a crop. *Bullock:* Seriously injured by drought, but yet 110. *Clarke:* On uplands cut off to a greater extent than I ever before knew by the long-continued drought. *Marion:* Matured and very good. *Marshall:* The most abundant yield since the war.

Mississippi.—*Pike:* Very fine ten days ago, but much has been overflowed and is greatly injured. *Neshoba:* Better than for years. *Smith:* The best in ten years; it is believed enough is made to supply the county. *Wayne:* The best crop since 1855. *La Fayette:* The best crop known in the county. *Lee:* The crop is made, and the yield almost incredible. *Wilkinson:* Considerably damaged by extraordinary rains. *Tishemingo:* Not as heavy as the stalks indicate; too much sap and husk; but twice as much grown as last year, and the weather very favorable. *Panola:* Was never finer. *Rankin:* An ample supply for one year. *Bolivar:* Never better since the war. *Jefferson:* Better than for years.

Louisiana.—*Caldwell:* Injured by unprecedented rains and severe winds. *Lincoln:* The largest ever made in the county. *Rapides:* The best for years. *East Feliciana:* Damaged by the heavy rains of last week 5 to 10 per cent. *Franklin:* Seriously damaged by high winds in August. *Madison:* Nearly all matured in good condition; late planting very fine. *Morehouse:* Shortened very much by drought. *Saint Mary's:* The best crop since the war. *Cameron:* Damaged at least 20 per cent. by too much rain. *Concordia:* Considerably damaged by high winds, with rain. *Jackson:* Cut short by drought in July, and a great deal of fodder lost by the rains in August.

Texas.—*De Witt:* Somewhat injured by drought. *Washington:* Somewhat injured by drought. *Dallas:* Will range from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. *Upshur:* About half crop; damaged by drought. *Palo Pinto:* Better than for five years. *Milam:* Cut short 50 per cent. by the nine weeks' drought; will average about 20 bushels per acre. *Kaufman:* Harvested, and light. *Burnet:* Reduced by drought. *Harrison:* Cut off by drought, except early corn on *deeply-plowed* land. *Bexar:* The crop mostly gathered; the average will be 20 bushels per acre. *Caldwell:* Average yield about 15 bushels. *Grayson:* Will yield from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. *Lampasas:* Late rains will improve the late plantings. *Laraca:* Better than anticipated. *Medina:* Largely injured by the drought. *Somervell:* Product surpasses that of last year 10 per cent. *Victoria:* Much of the late planted failed to fill, owing to the long drought. *Red River:* Good, but much blown down. *Matagorda:* Cut short 50 per cent. by drought. *Tyler:* Cut off in some parts by drought; in others far above average. *Jasper:* Materially injured by drought.

Arkansas.—*Garland:* Did well; more made than for the last ten years. *Baxter:* Good. *Bradley:* condition advanced by copious and well-timed showers. *Independence:* Maturing rapidly. *Stone:* Better than for many years. *Arkansas:* Good. *Jefferson:* Injured by drought in some localities. *Marion:* Never saw such a crop for thirty-eight years; more raised than in the last three years together, and I ought to have put it at 300 instead of 150. *Yell:* Will come out all right. *Crawford:* Benefited by the rains almost beyond measure. *Saint Francis:* Will double the last year's crop; the best ever raised. *Washington:* Improved by the wet weather. *Montgomery:* Affected by the dry weather, but much better than last year. *Newton:* Never better; more raised in the county than ever before. *Fulton:* Increased acreage, and the best crop for twenty years.

Tennessee.—*Anderson:* Badly damaged by rains. *Bedford:* Prospect never finer. *Bledsoe:* Would have been extraordinary but for so much rain; will be average. *Robertson:* Early corn, well worked, very fine; but a large portion of the corn not sufficiently worked, owing to excessive rains. *Grundy:* Promise of an excellent crop. *Gibson:* Abundant. *Giles:* Prospect never better. *Blount:* Very fine. *Fayette:* Slightly damaged by a drought of twenty days, but 140, and beyond a peradventure very fine. *Obion:* Could not be much better. *Hancock:* Injured on bottoms and benefited on uplands by continual wet. *James:* Cut a little short by drought in August. *Dickson:* Extra heavy crop. *Sequatchie:* Too wet for late corn. *Wilson:* Good. *Macon:* Needs rain.

West Virginia.—*Tucker:* So much wet weather that corn is not earing; will not be more than half a crop. *Pleasants:* Injured on small streams and creeks. *Grant:* Promise of an abundant crop. *Mineral:* Very heavy crop, but backward. *Gilmer:* Destroyed on bottom-lands by wet weather. *Braxton:* Very promising. *Boone:* Damaged by the rains. *Jefferson:* Prospect of the largest crop since the war. *Mercer:* Not well cultivated, owing to wet weather. *Putnam:* The condition now better than aver-

age, but, allowing for the amount lost by high water, the crop may be below average *Mason:* Very greatly damaged by the floods; never more promising on the uplands. *Pendleton:* Promise of an abundant yield. *Wetzel:* Favorable weather for maturing. *Cabell:* Looking very fine. *Summers:* Cut short by heavy rains, which fell almost incessantly for two months. *Harrison:* Very promising. *Wayne:* Much injured on low land by high water, but the crop left is the largest ever grown.

KENTUCKY.—*Adair:* Looks unusually well, but overshooting. *Fleming:* Very promising. *Cumberland:* Has filled well and will yield largely. *Owsley:* Will not average half a crop. *Daviess:* On the river, where submerged, a total failure. *Callaway:* Excellent. *Shelby:* Above an average. *Laurel:* Good on high land, but very light on low, wet land. *Grayson:* Has come out wonderfully. *Jackson:* Cut short 10 per cent. by dry weather. *Clinton:* Fine. *Spencer:* Ten days late. *Breckinridge:* Suffering for want of rain. *Gallatin:* Immense losses by rains and floods will reduce the crop 25 per cent. *Metcalf:* Will not be a full crop, owing to too much rain. *Monroe:* Very good. *Russell:* Has been badly damaged by rains, floods, and winds, and now is being injured by dry, hot weather.

OHIO—*Logan:* The long-continued rains have been favorable to the crop. *Miami:* The largest by far ever grown. *Adams:* Very promising, but needing rain. *Henry:* Backward, and badly down from wind and rains. *Ross:* Injured by wet weather till the 15th of August, and since then by drought. *Monroe:* Extra. *Coshocton:* More backward than last year, but promises a better crop. *Delaware:* An immense yield. *Hancock:* Backward, owing to the cool weather. *Holmes:* The present weather very favorable for corn. *Jackson:* Promises a large yield. *Medina:* Two weeks behind. *Van Wert:* With favorable fall will make half crop. *Fairfield:* Ripening finely. *Marion:* A splendid crop. *Morgan:* Large quantities flooded and destroyed in July. *Union:* Will need the most of September to ripen in. *Gallia:* A few thousand acres totally destroyed by water, yet that on the uplands is so extra that the average is maintained. *Pike:* Heavy rains, followed by dry weather, will damage the crop at least 10 per cent. *Scioto:* The Scioto swept all its bottom-lands, destroying all the corn. *Athens:* On the hills, good; in the valleys, mostly destroyed by floods.

MICHIGAN—*Kalamazoo:* Heavy growth. *Calhoun:* Has a most vigorous growth, but is retarded in ripening. *Grand Traverse:* Cool for corn. *Allegan:* Late, but looks first-rate. *Jackson:* The weather all that could be desired for corn; a large growth, but ten days late. *Lapeer:* Never looked better. *Manistee:* Promised better than ever before until damaged, in low places, by a frost, August 21 and 22. *Mecosta:* A warm September will make more than an average yield. *Ionia:* Late, but now maturing rapidly. *Shiawassee:* Suffering from drought. *Mason:* Badly cut by frost, August 21 and 22; will not be half crop. *Saginaw:* Late, but hurrying along the last ten days. *Tuscola:* Good, but much very late. *Wayne:* Was never better. *Barry:* Hurt in some places by frost, and now beginning to dry up. *Ottawa:* Two weeks late; 10 per cent. destroyed by frost, August 15. *Van Buren:* Never a larger growth; backward, but the weather now fine. *Washtenaw:* Weather favorable. *Branch:* Late. *Leelenaw:* Looks well, but very backward.

INDIANA.—*Elkhart:* Rather backward. *Franklin:* Stands thick on the ground and very tall, but is not earing well. *Madison:* The great floods of August ruined a great amount of corn, and the crop will be light. *De Kalb:* Backward. *Floyd:* Good. *Dearborn:* Could have reported a great increase in the crop had it not been for the floods, by which thousands of acres were overflowed and ruined. *Howard:* Poorly cultivated, and very backward. *Ripley:* Will be good. *Orange:* The outlook good. *Hendricks:* Not doing well, on account of dry weather. *Grant:* Hardly half a crop. *Gibson:* On upland a fair crop; drowned out on bottom-land. *Clarke:* Excellent. *Union:* Damaged 25 per cent. by the rains and storms in July. *Warren:* Prospect never better. *Washington:* On the bottom-lands all lost by the floods; on upland, over an average. *Whitley:* Fine weather for corn. *Brown:* Severely damaged on the overflowed bottoms. *Clay:* Several thousand acres swept off or ruined by the overflow. *Dubois:* On low bottoms all lost; on high ground above an average. *Hamilton:* Will be a short crop. *Tippecanoe:* Large quantities on the bottom-lands, which produce the best corn, destroyed by the unprecedented floods.

ILLINOIS.—*Alexander:* Some drowned out on the bottoms. *Stephenson:* Frosts on the nights of August 20 and 21 injured a large percentage. *Pike:* Late, but looks well on uplands; on bottoms, poor. *Schuyler:* Late on account of replanting; excessive growth of stalk. *Madison:* Ten days backward. *Henry:* Immense in growth and heavy with ears. *De Kalb:* Promise of the largest crop for many years. *Crawford:* The greatest damage to corn from excessive rains ever known. *Ford:* A heavy crop. *Lee:* Very late. *McHenry:* Promises an enormous yield. *Pope:* Not well cultivated, and drowned out on low grounds. *Winnebago:* Killed by frosts in all the valleys on the nights of the 28th and 29th. *Clark:* Unusually large crop, but diminished one-twentieth by the amount destroyed on the streams. *Hancock:* Promises a larger yield than in any former year. *Pratt:* Very good except where drowned out. *Carroll:* Injured by frost in low lands. *Mason:* Looks well. *Moultrie:* Improved wonderfully in the

ast three weeks. *Jersey:* The largest crop for many years; a great deal stands from 15 to 18 feet high. *Marshall:* Enormous. *Peoria:* Prospect that it will be fully matured and very heavy. *Putnam:* Never better. *Vermilion:* Promises well, but two weeks late. *Edwards:* The high grounds, where we usually expect but little corn, produce well, but our best corn-lands are about nothing. *Effingham:* A failure on all low, undrained lands. *Fayette:* Good on high land; ruined with high waters on bottoms and low prairies. *Fulton:* The hot, dry weather of the last week has nearly put the crop out of danger. *Iroquois:* Has improved wonderfully the last ten days. *Macon:* A fair crop, and will be out of danger by September 18. *Massac:* Fine on upland, but on bottoms not more than half a crop. *Mercer:* Fine weather, making a good crop almost sure. *Ogle:* Injured on low grounds by frosts on August 22 and 23. *Richland:* Very good on high land, but in many other places worth nothing. *Scott:* Curing fast. *Shelby:* Promises a heavy crop on uplands, but on extensive bottoms, submerged, all dead; over one hundred families have lost all their corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes. *Warren:* Late, causing solicitude lest it be overtaken by frost. *White:* Many thousands of acres have been lost by the overflow, and many more by the continued rains. *McLean:* Late, but will be 25 per cent. above average if not damaged by frost.

WISCONSIN.—*Washington:* One-half killed by frosts on the nights of August 21, 22, and 23. *Jefferson:* Greatly damaged by frost. *Ozaukee:* Injured in some places by frost. *Juneau:* A severe frost on the 28th of August did immense damage to corn; one-fourth destroyed. *Columbia:* Light and late. *Eau Claire:* Greatly damaged by frost, August 22. *Richland:* Badly damaged by frost in places. *Sauk:* Badly damaged by frost in many places. *Waukesha:* Damaged by frost. *Walworth:* Two-thirds destroyed by chinches and frost. *Brown:* Damaged in many places by frost. *Chippewa:* Injured very badly by the severe frost of August 22. *Dodge:* Very backward, and many pieces spoiled by frost on the 21st and 22d. *Milwaukee:* Severely injured by frost on low, damp ground. *Vernon:* The favorable prospect lessened by frost. *Waupaca:* Destroyed on low ground by frost. *Iowa:* Killed on low grounds by frost. *St. Croix:* Late. *Adams:* Late and badly injured by frost; probably one-half will not ripen. *Calumet:* Good, but fourteen days late. *Outagamie:* Injured by the heavy frost on all low ground. *Crawford:* On the high lands, three-fourths of a crop; in the narrow, low valleys, killed by frost.

MINNESOTA.—*Mower:* Killed by frost on the 22d in some parts of the county. *Steele:* Late. *McLeod:* Backward. *Waseca:* Very late, but stands fair. *Wright:* Very backward, and some pieces killed by frost. *Goodhue:* Looks well, but is late. *Olmsted:* Badly damaged by frost on the nights of the 21st and 22d. *Pope:* Not as good as usual; cold and wet August. *Rock:* Growing finely, but will require, to mature, a September without frost. *Stearns:* Augnst too cool for corn. *Carver:* Badly prostrated by storms. *Cottonwood:* Two weeks late, but promising if not killed by frost. *Martin:* Very heavy-eared. *Winona:* Later than usual, but doing finely.

IOWA.—*Van Buren:* Damaged by the enormous growth of weeds, and flat ground badly drowned out. *Johnson:* Does not promise so well as a month ago, owing to dry weather at a critical time. *Jones:* Backward. *Bremer:* The weather through the greater part of August too cool. *Appanoose:* Will not exceed ten bushels per acre. Nearly all the bottoms were washed out and utterly ruined. *Franklin:* Looks well, but two weeks late. *Hardin:* Is recovering from damage by rains in June. *Harrison:* Too wet for corn. *Polk:* Yield will be 10 per cent. heavier than last year. *Shelby:* Late fifteen days. *Woodbury:* Promises well. *Benton:* Ten days late. *Buena Vista:* A good growth, well eared, but two weeks late. *Cass:* Prospects unsurpassed. *Clinton:* Late, but the weather all that could be desired. *Decatur:* Very weedy. *Fremont:* That left by the grasshoppers of the first planting as good as the county ever had. *Howard:* On bottom-lands, killed by the frosts of August 22 and 23; on high lands, very backward. *Muscatine:* The prospect most glorious. *Cerro Gordo:* Late ten or fifteen days. *Chickasaw:* Extra good, but late. *Madison:* Late twenty days, but will be a good crop if frost holds off a few days.

MISSOURI.—*Macon:* The finest I ever saw in Missouri. *Shelby:* Very fine. *Cass:* Above average. *Nodaway:* Grasshoppers destroyed half the crop in June, and August was too dry for the replanted. *Polk:* Badly damaged on bottoms by overflowing. *Caldwell:* A prodigious crop. *Moniteau:* Promises to be enormous. *Butler:* Very promising. *Boone:* The yield will be at least 50 per cent. above an average. *Christian:* Better than for years. *Harrison:* Never better. *Phelps:* Has improved. *Platte:* Promising a fine yield. *Vernon:* Probably a full crop. *Wayne:* Best prospect for years. *Adair:* Ten per cent. better than last year. *Laclede:* On the rivers not over half a crop, owing to damage by floods, but the uplands make the whole average 100. *Maries:* Very good on uplands, but hundreds of acres destroyed on rich bottoms by wet. *Perry:* Very good. *Saint Francis:* Very fine. *Ralls:* Good crop. *Pettis:* Promises an abundant yield. *Newton:* Unusually heavy. *Clay:* Planted the second and third times, and promising. *De Kalb:* Replanted after June 20; will make feed and some good corn.

KANSAS.—*Doniphan:* The first crop destroyed by grasshoppers; if it were a month

earlier, the condition would be above average. *Franklin:* Late corn looks fine, but if we do not have rain within a week it will only be good fodder. *Dickinson:* Splendid. *Graham:* Splendid; some pieces average 50 bushels per acre. *Labette:* Such a crop was never realized before. *Jackson:* The most prosperous crop ever seen growing in Kansas. *Douglas:* Promise of one of the heaviest crops ever harvested. *Cherokee:* The prospect never so good before. *Allen:* The heaviest ever raised. *Butler:* By far the largest ever raised; some fields will yield 100 bushels per acre. *Ellis:* Has never been heavier. *Leavenworth:* Unprecedented in growth. *Lyon:* Hardly could be better. *Sedgwick:* Heavy. *Clay:* Never better. *Neosho:* Coming out remarkably. *Nemaha:* Never better. *Linn:* Many farmers count on 75 to 100 bushels to the acre—an overestimate, I think. *Jackson:* The most promising I have ever seen growing in Kansas. *Cloud:* Splendid. *Jefferson:* The best for many years. *Johnson:* Never saw better, but it is late and in danger of frost. *Wyandotte:* Looking well, but late. *Rice:* Good; will average about 40 bushels per acre. *Osage:* Enormous crop. *Anderson:* A heavy crop. *Washington:* Large acreage and immense yield. *Cowley:* Never better. *Atchison:* The portion not damaged by the grasshoppers is as fine as ever seen.

NEBRASKA.—*Dixon:* A splendid crop. *Hall:* Crop will be good if frosts hold off. *Webster:* The best prospect we have ever had. *Boone:* Very large growth, but some injury by grasshoppers. *Clay:* Never promised so well. *Knox:* Promise of a large crop. *Madison:* Has grown luxuriantly, and not badly injured by grasshoppers. *Antelope:* Late but good, except that one-eighth of the county was injured by grasshoppers. *Merrick:* Unprecedented crop.

WHEAT.

Excepting in the New England States and in those of the Gulf region and the Pacific coast, the damage to the crop, between the periods of ripening and thrashing, by frequent and heavy storms, has been very general. Within the wet area, the continuous rains visited in July the portions in which wheat ripens early, and in August the latitudes where it is harvested later, so that over the whole region the crop was very generally caught either in harvest or in the stack. In Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, (in which the yield was extraordinary,) and in the Middle States, the rainy season was in progress at the time of reporting, and therefore the extent of the damage was yet undetermined. A considerable portion of the crop in Maryland, and a larger portion in the Gulf States, were secured in good condition before the rainy reason came on. The damage from wet in Kansas and Nebraska, though extensive, appears to have been less than in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio.

In Iowa, injury from blight or rust, reducing both quantity and quality, was very general. Most of the States report local injuries to condition from the same cause. Local injuries by the weevil are noted in Maine and Indiana; by chinches, in Indiana, Wisconsin, and Missouri; and by grasshoppers, in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and throughout the grasshopper region of the Northwest. In California the crop, though reduced in yield and in some localities affected in quality by rust, was generally harvested in superior condition; while in Oregon an extraordinary yield appears to have been secured without serious damage.

The condition of wheat, when harvested, for all the States averages 79. The State averages are as follows: Maine, 96; New Hampshire, 101; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 100; Connecticut, 100; New York, 65; New Jersey, 90; Pennsylvania, 85; Delaware, 92; Maryland, 92; Virginia, 86; North Carolina, 97; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 98; Alabama, 105; Mississippi, 139; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 122; Arkansas, 113; Tennessee, 98; West Virginia, 74; Kentucky, 80; Ohio, 61; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 61; Illinois, 73; Wisconsin, 98; Minnesota, 101; Iowa, 77; Missouri, 67; Kansas, 83; Nebraska, 80; California, 70; Oregon, 106.

The quality of the present crop is poorer than for several years. That of the Pacific coast is fine, notwithstanding the decreased yield; that

of the South is of excellent quality, except in Virginia and Tennessee; but no surplus of southern wheat can be obtained except in the wheat-district of Texas. In the West the winter-wheat escaped damage from rain to a greater extent than spring-grain. Much of both kinds was harvested in good condition, the rains in the spring-wheat region coming later than farther South, but a large proportion of both was injured in the shock by heavy and repeated storms, to such an extent as to cause panic among farmers, while millers were often at their wits' end to know where to obtain grain fit to grind for flour. Recent reports are more favorable, and it is to be hoped that the prevailing estimate of depreciated quality may prove somewhat exaggerated.

A few counties in Arkansas are greatly extending wheat-culture, in one of which, Woodruff, 10,000 bushels of No. 1 are reported grown on 500 acres. In Texas, 20 to 25 bushels per acre are frequently reported, and a crop of Touzelle sent out by the Department produced 30 bushels per acre.

The following local wheat-items are appended:

MAINE.—*Piscataquis:* Much injured by rust and the weevil. *Oxford:* Best crop for years. *Waldo:* Injured by mildew and the midge.

VERMONT.—*Caledonia:* A good growth, but rusty and smutty. *Grand Isle:* Injured in harvest by wet and heat.

NEW YORK.—*Seneca:* Winter, an unprecedented failure; spring, a good crop, but small in acreage. *Queens:* About half a crop, of good quality. *Steuben:* Reduced by drought. *Genesee:* Nearly a failure. *Richmond:* Much damaged in harvesting by wet weather. *Erie:* Very poor; some caught in the rains. *Orange:* Little more than half an average yield, but of excellent quality.

NEW JERSEY.—*Sussex:* Not half a crop. *Warren:* Only two-thirds of a crop; grain good.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Northampton:* Turns out in thrashing better than expected. *Bradford:* A poor crop harvested; in fair condition. *Armstrong:* Slightly damaged by wet harvest. *Bedford:* Damaged after cutting by excessive rain. *Cambria:* Much grew in the shock. *York:* About half a crop. *Beaver:* Grew in the shock; some stacks appear green. *Bucks:* Product less than was supposed, and quality very inferior. *Fayette:* Damaged in the shock. *McKean:* Green and spoiled all over the county. *Indiana:* Housed in a wet condition and badly spoiled. *Tioga:* Some injured by the wet. *Washington:* Much injured in the shock by wet.

MARYLAND.—*Howard:* Inferior yield. *Caroline:* Turned out well. *Dorchester:* An extra crop of fine, plump wheat. *Baltimore:* Of good quality, secured in good condition. *Saint Mary's:* Greatly damaged by late heavy rains. *Calvert:* Harvested in good condition, but much since damaged by the almost constant rains. *Cecil:* Yield far short of average, but the grain good. *Harford:* Complaint of grain sprouted in the stack.

VIRGINIA.—*Powhatan:* Unusually good in quantity and quality. *Caroline:* Mostly left in the shock through the rains; the little thrashed out, in bad order. *Page:* Secured in good condition before the rains. *Middlesex:* Greatly damaged since harvest by wet. *Rappahannock:* Fears that it will be much injured in the stack. *Spottsylvania:* Fully 20 per cent. above average; nearly all secured. *Chesterfield:* Condition good when harvested, but much injured since by wet weather. *Floyd:* Damaged by continued rains. *King George:* Better than last year when harvested, but very heavy damage in the shock by rains. *Louisa:* Greatly injured in the shock by rains. *Madison:* Harvested in good condition; many crops very fine. *Cumberland:* Greatly injured by rust. *Pulaski:* Badly damaged by incessant rains. *Wythe:* One-half too much injured by sprouting to make flour. *Gloucester:* Much injured in the field by continual rain. *Bedford:* Very much damaged by rains. *Craig:* Damp and molded by wet. *Orange:* Seriously damaged by the long rains in quantity and quality. *Charles:* Materially injured; much still in the shock. *Essex:* Injured in the shock by rains. *Fairfax:* Generally yielded well; the best fields, 20 bushels per acre. *Henrico:* Much injured in the shock. *Highland:* Good in quality, but small yield; say 65. *Lancaster:* Harvested in good condition, but shocks that were left in the field injured by rain. *Montgomery:* Badly damaged by rain in the shock. *Richmond:* Much has been injured by wet. *Culpeper:* Badly damaged in the shock. *King and Queen:* Much lost in shock and stack. *Fluvanna:* Much sprouted in the shock. *Buchanan:* Seriously injured in the shock. *Smith:* Damaged during harvest.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Mecklenburgh:* Poor; injured by rains. *Person:* Seriously hurt by rains. *Caswell:* Damaged by wet after harvest. *Chowan:* Small crop, but good.

Stokes: Slightly damaged by rain before secured. *Tyrell:* Badly injured by rust. *Anson:* Good. *Haywood:* Quantity and quality generally prove less and worse than anticipated. *Alamance:* Injured by rains after harvesting 25 per cent. *Caldwell:* Some injured and sprouted.

GEORGIA.—*Rabun:* Good. *Towns:* Better than was expected before it was thrashed. *Banks:* Harvested in good condition.

ALABAMA.—*Greene:* Very fine. *Lauderdale:* Excellent. *Calhoun:* About as good as the land can bring. *Autauga:* Greatly injured by rust. *Randolph:* Better than for years.

MISSISSIPPI.—*La Fayette:* Heretofore produced in small quantities; but a large area had been seeded this year, and the yield has been very large, quite enough to supply the county. *Lee:* The crop almost incredible.

TEXAS.—*Williamson:* Saved in good condition; spring, 20, and winter, 25, bushels per acre. *Dallas:* Will average 25 bushels per acre. *Upshur:* Better than for many years. *Bandera:* This is the second year with Touzelle wheat from the Department; the average is 30 bushels per acre. *Cooke:* Much injured by great quantities of rain. *Red River:* Very fine; 15 to 40 bushels per acre.

ARKANSAS.—*Garland:* Did well. *Baxter:* Never better. *Stone:* Better than for many years. *Jefferson:* The best crop for years. *Monroe:* Harvested in good condition, and the yield never excelled. *Woodruff:* Ten thousand bushels thrashed, making an average of 20 bushels per acre, nearly all of it No. 1. *Montgomery:* Better than ever known; will average 18 to 20 bushels per acre. *Newton:* Could not ask for better. *Fulton:* Best crop for years, but some injured in the shock.

TENNESSEE.—*Anderson:* Damaged by wet at least one-half. *Loudon:* Turned out, when thrashed, better than expected. *Fentress:* Greatly damaged by the wet weather. *Bedford:* Damaged by wet weather. *Trousdale:* Very much damaged in the shock. *Sevier:* Greatly damaged by the rains. *Roane:* Wheat was saved in a miserably poor condition. *Giles:* The yield 75 per cent. above an average, but damaged 10 per cent. in the shock. *Blount:* An average crop harvested, but 33 per cent. lost by wet. *Carter:* Two-thirds badly damaged by rains. *Montgomery:* Great damage by rains after being harvested. *Hancock:* Damaged in the shock. *Morgan:* Much injured. *Greene:* Much injured in the shock. *Dickson:* Damaged in shock 12 per cent. *Sequatchie:* Damaged. *Wilson:* Damaged.

WEST VIRGINIA.—*Tucker:* More than two-thirds rotted in the shock. *Raleigh:* Injured 10 per cent. by rains. *Pleasants:* Materially injured by rains. *Jackson:* The floods swept off at least 15 per cent. *Gilmer:* A portion lost in the shock by wet weather. *Braxton:* Was good when cut, but at least one-third lost in the field. *Boone:* Almost ruined by the rains. *Mercer:* Badly damaged. *Putnam:* The poor crop was much reduced by excessive rains. *Mason:* Injured in shock and stack. *Randolph:* Nearly ruined by the wet. *Wetzel:* Damaged in the shock. *Barbour:* Sprouted in the shock. *Cabell:* Scarcely any wheat fit for bread. *Summers:* Seriously injured. *Tyler:* Stacks floated off by the floods. *Wayne:* Greatly injured by the wet during harvest.

KENTUCKY.—*Adair:* One-third rotted in the shock, and the remainder very much injured. *Fleming:* Almost ruined in the shock; not more than half the crop harvested, and almost half of that ruined. *Montgomery:* Was good, but at least 50 per cent. damaged by wet. *Clarke:* Suffered greatly from wet weather after being cut. *Kenton:* Badly sprouted. *Warren:* Injured in the shock about 15 per cent. *Owsley:* A poor crop, but over half lost in the shock. *Daviess:* About one-third ruined in the shock. *Jessamine:* Damaged 25 per cent. by rains in July, which reduces it to half a crop. *Edmonson:* Good when harvested, but 25 per cent. or more lost by rains. *Shelby:* Saved in a damaged condition. *Pendleton:* A large percentage injured by the wet weather. *Grayson:* Not so badly damaged by the wet as was reported. *Fayette:* Has not averaged over 8 bushels to the acre, and that generally damaged. *Logan:* Injured in the shock 12 or 13 per cent. *Clinton:* Injured in the shock. *Scott:* Thirty per cent. ruined by the rains. *Carroll:* Ruined in many cases by the rains. *Graves:* Wet weather destroyed 25 per cent. *Harrison:* Less than half a crop, and from one-quarter to one-third of that spoiled. *Simpson:* Damaged 25 per cent. after harvesting. *Spencer:* The rains destroyed 25 per cent. *Bracken:* Very much injured by the rains after harvesting. *Breckinridge:* Damaged in the shock. *Gallatin:* At least one-third of the little crop was lost by growing and rotting in the shock. *Owen:* Injured by the rains. *Hardin:* Injured 20 per cent. *Metcalfe:* Nearly all damaged; only about 25 per cent. of a crop saved. *Monroe:* Sprouted in the shock.

OHIO.—*Trumbull:* Much has been damaged. *Logan:* Much sprouted and musted. *Adams:* Turning out less than was expected at harvest, and the quality of most of it poor. *Henry:* Turning out shriveled and light. *Ross:* Fair when harvested, but destroyed in the shock by wet. *Montgomery:* Damaged. *Monroe:* Not so much injured as at first supposed. *Coshocton:* Injured in the shock 33 per cent. *Delaware:* Will be compelled to eat musty bread for the next year. *Hancock:* Large crop; seriously injured by the wet weather. *Holmes:* Considerably damaged. *Medina:* Turns out

well. *Van Wert:* Damaged by rust and wet weather. *Williams:* A large portion sprouted in the shock. *Carroll:* The grain somewhat shrunk. *Marion:* Not so much hurt by the rains as was anticipated. *Morgan:* Much sprouted, and more than half damaged in the shock after harvest. *Union:* Some so badly injured that it will not sell at all. *Tuscarawas:* Sprouted to some extent. *Geauga:* Winter-wheat yielding 20 to 25 bushels per acre, of excellent quality. *Washington:* Injured by rains in July. *Gallia:* Badly damaged in shock and stack. *Pike:* Damaged by rains, after harvesting, 10 per cent. *Scioto:* The Scioto swept all its bottom-lands, destroying some wheat. *Athens:* A light crop; greatly injured by wet after harvest.

MICHIGAN.—*Iosco:* The finest crop ever raised, promising 25 to 35 bushels per acre. *Grand Traverse:* Plump and well headed, but in danger from wet weather in harvest. *Lapeer:* Berry excellent, and yield better than expected from the amount of straw. *Manistee:* Injured by heavy rains during harvest. *Mecosta:* Winter-wheat yields better than was anticipated, but varies from 5 to 35 bushels per acre. *Shiawassee:* Light in quantity and quality. *Mason:* Much damaged by wet after being cut. *Saginaw:* Shrunk some with rust, but yield more than was expected. *Tuscola:* Harvested in good condition, and the yield in some instances equals 40 bushels per acre. *Alpena:* Very heavy; considerably damaged by rains in harvest. Some fields averaged 40 bushels per acre, after an estimated loss of 10 bushels per acre by rains. *Charlevoix:* Spring-wheat not harvested; some fields of winter injured by rains after the grain was cut. *Ottawa:* A better crop than for years. *Washtenaw:* Mostly secured in good condition, but late; damaged by wet weather. *Branch:* Light yield, inferior quality, harvested in good condition. *Leelenaw:* Winter, about 20 per cent. grew in harvesting; spring, the best ever raised, harvested in good condition.

INDIANA.—*Franklin:* Sprouted and rotted. *Madison:* The great floods of August ruined a large amount. *Elkhart:* Was stored in good condition. *De Kalb:* Badly injured by rust and wet weather. *Floyd:* Sprouted in the shock, but loss not so great as expected. *Howard:* Badly damaged by weevil, and worse by rains. *Morgan:* On the river and creek bottoms was all washed away and that on the uplands badly damaged by sprouting. *Ripley:* What we saved is worthless. *Grant:* Not half a crop; damaged badly by sprouting. *Gibson:* Injured greatly by the rains. *Clarke:* Badly damaged by the rains. *Union:* Almost ruined by rains in harvest. *Warren:* About half a crop. *Brown:* Damaged in the shock. *Clay:* Several thousand acres either swept off or ruined by the overflow, and that saved much sprouted in shock and stack. *Dubois:* Weather-beaten, sprouted, and rusty. *Knox:* The amount destroyed by floods would reduce the estimate 10 to 20 per cent., and all greatly damaged.

ILLINOIS.—*McLean:* A large amount was not cut, and what was is of poor quality. *Morgan:* Used up by the storms. *Alexander:* Badly damaged after harvest by wet weather. *Pike:* What there is is of poor quality, owing to heavy rains while in the shock. *Schuyler:* Damaged by rains. *Madison:* Poorly filled. *Johnson:* A great portion sprouted in the shock. *Henry:* Secured without material injury. *Clinton:* Injured 25 per cent. in the shock. *Jasper:* Much injured in the shock. *Lee:* Yield about 8½ bushels per acre; poor quality. *Marion:* A good crop; half spoiled in the shock. *Pope:* Damaged by sprouting in the shock. *Clark:* Above an average crop put into the shock in good condition, but greatly damaged by rains, and on the streams large quantities lost by unprecedented floods. *Carroll:* Not turning out well. *Mason:* Poor yield and very bad quality. *Menard:* Damaged by the rains. *Perry:* Injured by rains in harvest. *Saint Clair:* Will fall below half a crop in both quantity and quality. *Vermilion:* Poor; injured by rust before harvesting, and all injured, and much destroyed by floods after; not one-fourth of an average. *Edwards:* About one-fifth was uncut, and fully one-fifth was thrown to the hogs. *Effingham:* Damaged in the shock. *Fayette:* Damaged considerably. *Macon:* Badly damaged; one-third rotted in the stock. *Massac:* Injured in the shock 25 per cent. *Mercer:* Injured by growing in the shock and stack. *Ogle:* Injured by rust, blight, and chinches. *Sangamon:* Badly injured by the wet weather.

WISCONSIN.—*Washington:* Winter yields 28 to 30 bushels per acre; spring, 20 to 25. *Ozaukee:* Never a greater yield per acre. *Columbia:* Good. *Fond du Lac:* Damaged by lodging and chinches. *Waukesha:* Damaged by chinches, commencing ten days before harvest. *Dodge:* The condition improved materially after the 1st of August, cool nights and rainy weather checking the operations of the chinch-bugs. *Vernon:* Injured by chinches. *Saint Croix:* Heaviest crop when harvested for years, but sprouting in the shocks. *Calumet:* Spring-wheat averages 27 bushels per acre. *Crawford:* Winter, the largest crop for years; spring was badly damaged by chinches.

MINNESOTA.—*Renville:* Much better than for the last two years. *Steele:* Best crop in yield and quality since 1860, but being injured by rains. *McLeod:* Nearly all stacked in good condition. *Swift:* Unfavorable weather for harvesting. *Waseca:* Never so heavy before. *Wright:* Not so good as when harvested. *Olmsted:* Some growing in the shock and stack. *Pope:* High winds and rain in harvest will seriously affect the yield. *Redwood:* Every indication of a greater average yield than fifteen bushels per acre. *Stearns:* Great fears that the magnificent crop will be seriously

injured in the shock by the prevailing rains. *Wabasha:* Was put into the shock in fine condition, but it commenced raining ten days ago, and it has been impossible to secure it yet. *Carver:* About half shocked and sprouting badly. *Cottonwood:* Was badly destroyed by grasshoppers, and now being badly injured in the shock by wet. *Todd:* One-third damaged either in the shock or stack. *Douglas:* The best crop, when cut, ever raised in the county, but 75 per cent. standing in the shock and threatened with ruin by the rains. *Freeborn:* Damaged in the shock 10 per cent. *Martin:* Average yield, about 22 bushels per acre. *Scott:* A loss of at least 33 per cent. in shock and stack by rains. *Watonwan:* The little that the grasshoppers left nearly destroyed by rains. *Winona:* About one-third in the stack in fair order; the remainder wet and growing.

IOWA.—*Appanoose:* Will not return the seed. *Franklin:* Badly blighted. *Floyd:* Considerable blight. *Hardin:* Badly blighted. *Harrison:* Much injured by rains. *Polk:* Blighted very much. *Shelby:* Damaged in shock and stack. *Woodbury:* Reduced at least one-third by blight, and being much more reduced by continual wet. *Benton:* Blighted and poor quality. *Buena Vista:* Only about 2 per cent. in stack, and almost continued rains. *Cass:* Shortened 50 per cent. by blight and rust. *Fremont:* Greatly damaged by grasshoppers when in the head, and subsequently by hail and wind storms. *Plymouth:* Injured by blight and scab, and now the rains destroying thousands of dollars' worth. *Sioux:* A great portion destroyed by the rains. *Cerro Gordo:* Full 90 per cent. still remains in the field, and much of it sprouting. *Chickasaw:* Being badly damaged by wet weather; all badly blighted. *Des Moines:* Our spring-wheat will all be graded No. 3, or else rejected. *Marion:* Thrashes out small in quantity, and much of it poor. *Pottawattamie:* Will not average over 8 bushels per acre, and poor at that.

MISSOURI.—*Gasconade:* After it was cut 33 per cent. lost by wet weather. *Camden:* All that was not swept away damaged in the shock by sprouting. *Nodaway:* Fall-wheat winter-killed; spring, injured by chinches while growing, and by rains in the shock. *Polk:* Injured by sprouting in the shock. *Moniteau:* The portion of the crop saved badly damaged from swelling and sprouting. *Butler:* Damaged after harvest by rains. *Christian:* Injured by the wet. *Franklin:* Injured in the shock fully 33 per cent. by sprouting. *Harrison:* Injured some by wet weather. *Platte:* Not more than 25 per cent. of the usual yield, but the kernel fine. *Taney:* Damaged 25 per cent. in the shock. *Vernon:* Condition reduced since harvest 35 per cent. by damage in the shock. *Wayne:* Ruined by the wet weather. *Lincoln:* Damaged by rains. *Adair:* A total failure. *Dallas:* Damaged by wet in harvest. *Grundy:* Averaging only 6 bushels per acre. *Laclede:* Not half a crop, and that greatly damaged in the shock. *Maries:* Greatly damaged in the shock. *Montgomery:* Badly damaged by rains. *Perry:* Injured by rain one-eighth. *Saint Francis:* Considerably sprouted in the shock. *Stoddard:* At least one-third ruined in the shock. *Daviess:* Greatly damaged in the shock and stack. *Benton:* Nearly a total failure. *Newton:* Injured some by rust, and badly sprouted by rains. *Dent:* Reduced 50 per cent. since harvest by rains. *Clay:* Utterly destroyed by grasshoppers.

KANSAS.—*Doniphan:* Almost nothing saved. *Republic:* Considerably injured by rain before stacking. *Labette:* Fair when cut, but injured 8 per cent. in the shock by rains. *Jackson:* Berry good, but yield reduced by the grasshopper. *Leavenworth:* Grain good but cut short by grasshoppers. *Lyon:* Badly damaged in the shock. *Clay:* Average 15 to 20 bushels. *Anderson:* Little sown and a light crop. *Washington:* Much damaged by rains in harvesting. *Montgomery:* Damaged 10 per cent. since harvest by wet weather. *Cowley:* Never better. *Woodson:* The figures, 85, indicate the condition when harvested, but the crop was subsequently badly damaged by wet weather.

NEBRASKA.—*Dixon:* Never better. *Pawnee:* Cut short by grasshoppers. *Webster:* A little lighter in yield than last year. *Boone:* Average yield 15 bushels per acre. *Clay:* Light, injured by drought; quality will grade No. 3. *Knox:* Turns out poorly, owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers. *Madison:* Badly injured in the shock by heavy rains. *Antelope:* Good quality, but 10 per cent. injured in the shock and some in the stack. *Gage:* A great many pieces did not pay for cutting on account of weeds.

CALIFORNIA.—*Del Norte:* Some late wheat rusty. *Placer:* Yield far better than anticipated before thrashing. *Stanislaus:* Good quality, weighing 63 pounds per bushel. Not more than one-third of a crop in yield.

OREGON.—*Benton:* Fall-sown, good; spring, cut short by drought. *Grant:* Never before so uniformly good. *Linn:* Shall have 25 per cent. more in bushels than in any former year. *Douglas:* Reduced by extreme heat and drought. *Tillamook:* Improved beyond expectations since the last report.

COTTON.

Our correspondents report the condition of cotton far better than in September of last year, except in the more southern of the Atlantic coast States.

The following are the averages of August and September of both years:

States.	1875.		1874.	
	September.	August.	September.	August.
North Carolina	90	99	87	95
South Carolina	80	84	86	97
Georgia	76	86	77	94
Florida	75	85	77	102
Alabama	87	93	81	90
Mississippi	98	104	74	89
Louisiana	88	99	62	83
Texas	94	93	65	105
Arkansas	99	108	47	87
Tennessee	96	107	52	83

The prevalent droughts of July were succeeded by rains in August, too copious for the best results in the Mississippi Valley, and quite injurious in heavy soils of the eastern belt, causing rust, shedding of leaves and fruit forms, and to some extent rotting of the lower bolls. There is a rank recent growth, which will yield largely with a favorable and long autumn season, or prove a disappointment in case of an early killing frost. In some parts of Texas drought continued for nine weeks, but the seasonable rains since the middle of August have placed the fields in high condition in all except the most severely-parched localities.

Losses from prevalence of insects will scarcely be a factor in calculating the product of the present year. A few counties in Florida and Lower Georgia report the caterpiliar; the boll-worm is more numerous in Lowndes, Mississippi, and heard from in a few other counties; lice are mentioned by some correspondents; and in Covington, Alabama, the correspondent reports a new enemy, which he calls "a minute guat," which harbors on leaves like lice, producing widespread and serious injury.

As compared with September, 1874, the only States now reporting lower condition are South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; and in the Mississippi Valley the improvement is very marked, particularly in Tennessee and Arkansas, in which the averages were very low in 1874.

A large proportion of the cotton-area of the country is represented in the September returns, which include no less than sixty cotton counties in Texas, and seventy-six in Georgia.

The returns for August showed an improvement of the cotton-crop of 4 per cent. in North Carolina, 1 in Mississippi, and 4 in Arkansas. These States were largely favored with the same conditions of growth which secured their high averages of July. Texas maintained her previous figures, the drought in some counties being counterbalanced by fine weather in others. Tennessee lost 2 per cent., mostly on account of injuries to bottom-crops from excessive rains. In Louisiana the average declined 6 per cent., on account of local drought, though several parishes reported very promising crops. This injurious influence cut down the average of Georgia 11 per cent., of South Carolina 15 per cent., and of Florida 16 per cent. Lice and caterpillars were reported in two or three counties, but no damage to the crop noted.

VIRGINIA.—*Sussex:* Better than for the last seven or eight years. *Richmond:* Fine growth but shedding its bolls.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Wilson:* The rust has become general, and but little of the cot-

ton will escape it. *Anson:* Late, with some rust. *Alamance:* Plant fine. *Gates:* The constant rains of August caused the weed to grow rapidly and the forms to drop off at least one-third. *Gaston:* A wonderful growth of plant and show of fruit. *Greene:* The two extremes of drought and excessive wet produced rust, which has spread very rapidly. *Onslow:* On the whole, bids fair for a good crop. *Perquimans:* Materially injured by the excessive rains. *Harnett:* Injured by rain. *Montgomery:* Injured by wet; shedding bloom. *Polk:* Too much rain. *Mecklenburgh:* If we have two weeks of dry weather the crop will be as good, or better than for several years. *Robeson:* Injured by excessive rains; rust very prevalent. *Moore:* Rust beginning to appear. *Columbus:* Daily showers through the entire month have caused it to drop forms freely. *Clarendon:* Rust very general and disastrous. *Lenoir:* Doing well. *Duplin:* Since the 12th of August very rainy, causing cotton to shed its forms and rust. *Wayne:* Excessive rains caused considerable shedding, and rust is spreading rapidly. *Davidson:* Too wet for cotton. *Pasquotank:* The best since the war, till now, seemingly, almost ruined by rains. *Surry:* Promising, unless it runs too much to weed. *Cumberland:* Greatly injured by heavy rains in August. *Franklin:* Injured by rains and rust. *Nash:* Luxuriant growth of weed, but a good deal of rust. *Pitt:* Heavy daily rains from the 8th to the 20th caused rust to appear in about half of the county; the other half yet doing well. *Beaufort:* Seriously injured by August rains. *Chowan:* Very much injured by continued wet weather. *Edgecombe:* Still declining from too much wet, and rust beginning to appear. *Tyrrell:* Has had too much rain. *Wake:* Injured by rains in August.

South Carolina.—*Beaufort:* The drought in July proved very destructive to the crop. *Fairfield:* The season favorable for fruiting and maturing. *Horry:* Being injured by rust. *Laurens:* Taking the rust in some localities. *Marlborough:* Compared with last season, 20 per cent. inferior, owing to wet weather. *Newberry:* Injured by rust. *Lexington:* Has improved somewhat. *Edgefield:* Injured by drought and rust. *Union:* Much rust in some localities. *Chesterfield:* Rust more general than I ever knew. *Georgetown:* Has shed a good deal, and is opening badly. *Darlington:* The heavy rains in August have injured the crop to a very great extent, causing rust and throwing-off forms.

Georgia.—*Early:* Has suffered from drought; middle crop mostly lost; top crop now looks promising, but the caterpillar has made a beginning. *Hart:* Present indications all look toward a short crop. *Cherokee:* Rust in some places, which may yet seriously injure late cotton. *Pierce:* Cut down by drought. *Dooly:* Injured badly by dry weather; red and black rust, followed by incessant rains. Will be no top crop or leaves for caterpillars. *Mitchell:* Injured first by drought and since the rains by rust. *Grenada:* A general tendency to rust and blight. *Worth:* Ruined. *Columbia:* Rains too late for cotton. *Telfair:* Ruined by drought; have never seen such a drought. *Harris:* Cut off very much by the drought. *Troup:* That fertilized made a good growth in July, but none in August. *Burton:* Late cotton somewhat damaged by drought in July, but greatly benefited by recent rains. *Henry:* Injured by drought in July; rains in August caused it to shed and take the black rust. *Catoosa:* Stalking largely with extensive bolls. *Muscogee:* In some localities where it was not destroyed by drought too much rain has caused a shedding of squares, and the bottom bolls are beginning to rot. *Dougherty:* The crop poor beyond precedent. *Schley:* Drought through July and part of August too protracted for old cotton, and now the rust in every form is doing considerable damage. *Liberty:* Suffered from drought. *Walton:* Injured by drought, but the weather now favorable, and it is beginning to open finely. *Forsyth:* Suffered from drought in July, recent rains causing many squares to shed. *Gwinnett:* Largely reduced by hot, dry weather. *Bullock:* The rains too late to make much improvement. *Carroll:* The fine prospect blasted by drought; opening pretty freely; picking begun. *Elbert:* A good season through August has sustained the crop. *McDuffie:* Red rust on all the gray lands, and the cotton as dead as if visited by a killing frost. *Appling:* The exceeding hot, dry summer caused cotton to shed its fruit. *De Kalb:* Somewhat retarded by cool weather. *Heard:* The crop very short. *Hancock:* Rainy weather and cool nights have caused cotton to rust, shed, and the bolls to rot badly. *Marvin:* On sandy soil, dying with rust. *Laurens:* Quite short, owing to drought. *Brooks:* Owing to drought and rust the yield cut short fully 35 per cent. *Butts:* Rust has taken it. *Dodge:* The rust has appeared, and is likely to do much damage. *Floyd:* Very seriously damaged by drought from 20th of July to the middle of August. *Twiggs:* Badly damaged by drought, followed by excessive rains. *Whitfield:* A fine weed, well filled with fruit, but late in maturing. *Cobb:* Injured by the drought. *Douglas:* Some rust, but nothing serious. *Jefferson:* The rains set in in time to benefit the late-planted cotton. *Lincoln:* Rust very general; growth almost checked by it. *Pulaski:* Rained every day from the 1st to the 25th, in which time nearly all took rust. *Pike:* Rust is ruining the cotton. *Randolph:* Drought and rust have cut off the crop one-half. *Terrell:* The rains too late to benefit the crop, and the rust is doing great damage.

Florida.—*Madison:* Great damage by drought. *Jackson:* Many farmers say a half

crop cannot be made; the worm is now eating in the fields. *La Fayette:* Ruined by drought. *Gadsden:* Suffered seriously from drought previous to August 1; since then excessive rains have induced general rust. *Columbia:* Early cotton rusting and shedding badly; late looking very well, but caterpillars are making themselves familiar with it. *Suwannee:* A six weeks' drought injured the crop, causing it to rust and shed its fruit badly. *Wakulla:* Very promising, but the hot, dry weather of July caused it to rust and shed its forms on old ground.

ALABAMA.—*Monroe:* Injured by drought, rust appearing on sandy land. *Autauga:* Seriously injured by drought and rust. *Colbert:* Large and fine. *Conecuh:* Rust has invaded every farm. *Dallas:* The general prevalence of rust has injured the crop 20 per cent. *Perry:* Some rust, but general good prospect. *Bullock:* Seriously injured by the drought in July. *Clarke:* On uplands cut off to a greater extent than I ever before knew by the long-continued drought. *Marion:* Injured to some extent by the rains. *Marshall:* Dry weather has stopped the growth of the weed and is improving the bolls rapidly. *Franklin:* A little too wet for cotton. *Wilcox:* Some complaint of rust. *Choctaw:* Taking rust and throwing off leaves, squares, and forms. *Greene:* Season favorable, but some complaints that forms are shedding. *Crenshaw:* The poorest crop since the war. *Lauderdale:* A large weed, but poorly filled; cannot make an average crop. *Covington:* A new enemy has appeared, and the injury is general. It resembles rust, and is taken by many for rust, but on examination I find it is caused by insects, such as I never saw before in cotton. They are minute gnats, and collect on the leaves similar to lice. The exudation, when dry, is a rusty-colored dust, and the whole stalk is involved, causing rapid death. The injury is wide-spread and very serious. *Hale:* Has fallen off since the 1st of August, owing to rust. *Pike:* Red rust on cotton on sandy lands, and black rust on stiff lands. *Shelby:* A kind of dry rust is slowly advancing over all uplands in the cotton, which completely destroys the foliage, tender bolls, and forms. *Jackson:* With a dry and late fall, there will be the largest crop since the war. *Macon:* Rust on low land, and there will be no late cotton. *Montgomery:* Has improved since the rains. *Russell:* Great complaint of rust. *Butler:* Very seriously injured by the summer drought. *Calhoun:* A falling off in August of 23 per cent. *De Kalb:* Doing well. *Lawrence:* Looks well and promising. *Marengo:* On uplands the plant small, but well bolled, and has stopped making; on the bottoms, still blooming, and may make a good yield.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Pike:* Was very fine ten days ago, but much has been overflowed, and is greatly injured. *Newton:* Injured by rust 33 per cent. *Neshoba:* Very fine. *Jasper:* Injured by rust 25 per cent. within three weeks. *Smith:* First injured by drought, then by excessive rains, causing it to rust. *Wayne:* Rust has made its appearance. *La Fayette:* The best crop we have ever known in the county. *Covington:* The rust is injuring the crop worse than the worms ever did. *Noxubee:* Opening rapidly; staple fine. *Lee:* Full of blooms on rich land, but on thinner land black rust is setting in. *Clark:* Greatly injured by the frequent rains, causing the black rust. *Madison:* All rejoicing in the prospect of a good crop. *Wilkinson:* Considerably damaged by rains, causing rust and shedding of fruit. *Adams:* Much damaged by rains; becoming grassy and rotting. *Lowndes:* More boll-worms than since 1867; rust has damaged the crop very much, and is spreading. *Tishemingo:* Not injured by anything except some rust. *Winston:* Has rained a great deal during the last month, and rust has taken the cotton. *Panola:* The past two weeks have been just right for cotton, but only a late season can give us a top crop and mature the middle crop. *Rankin:* On alluvial and fresh land, excellent; on old upland, extremely light—rust and much shedding, owing to continual rains. *Amite:* Will be 120, unless some disaster falls upon it. *Bolivar:* Very full of forms and bolls, but fears that the bottom crop will rot, owing to the many very heavy rains. *Jefferson:* Plenty of rust and rot; rained all through August.

LOUISIANA.—*Caldwell:* Will be shortened at least one-fourth by rust. *Union:* Better than since 1865. *Rapides:* Recent heavy rains and winds have injured the crop. The forms have fallen considerably, and the cotton is lightly bolled. *East Feliciana:* The heavy rains of last week damaged the crop 10 to 15 per cent. *Franklin:* Seriously damaged by rains and high winds in August; affected by both rot and rust. *Madison:* Greatly damaged by heavy falls of rain—from 10 to 20 per cent. *Morehouse:* Shortened very much by drought from June 1 to August 6. *Caddo:* Abundant rain has affected cotton badly with rust and lice. *Cameron:* Damaged by excessive rain at least 20 per cent. *Avoyelles:* Continued rains in August caused the shedding of forms and the rotting of the bottom bolls. *Claiborne:* Injured by rust in a few localities. *Washington:* Continued rains have caused cotton to shed forms and the bolls to rot. *Concordia:* Prostrated by rains and high winds, and shedding fruit. *Jackson:* Picking going on briskly, but the yield not average; the crop will be at least 25 per cent. below that of last year.

TEXAS.—*San Jacinto:* Late, but prospect of a full crop. *Washington:* Cut short some by drought, but quality superior. *Dallas:* The range of yield from 250 to 500 pounds of lint per acre. *Upshur:* Somewhat damaged by drought, yet promises the heaviest crop ever raised, if not damaged by wet. *Palo Pinto:* Promises better than for years.

Milam: Cut short three-fourths by the nine weeks' drought. *Bosque:* Bids fair to be a full average. *Nacogdoches:* In some localities too much rain; some rust. *Rusk:* Has shed the squares some and started a new luxuriant growth, which may mature. *Wood:* Greatly revived by recent rains. *Cooke:* Looks very fine. *Galveston:* Much benefited by recent rains. *Kaufman:* Good prospect for more than average crop. *Burnet:* The drought too severe to admit of expecting a larger crop than last year. *Harrison:* A failure, owing to dry weather. *Bexar:* Copious showers have caused the crop to grow finely. *Caldwell:* Good condition, but small yield. *Gillespie:* Splendid condition. *Grayson:* Promises a better yield by half than last year *Lampasas:* Late rains will increase the products. *Lavaca:* Looking splendid. *Marion:* Much better than was expected a month ago. *Medina:* Largely injured by drought. *Montgomery:* With good weather, heavy crop anticipated. *Somervell:* Present prospect of a yield of 300 per cent. over that of 1874. *Victoria:* The growth affected by drought, but freedom from insects makes the crop nearly an average. *Waller:* Stopped growing from the 26th of May to the 25th of August; the leaves and squares fell off. *Red River:* A heavy crop in prospect. *Smith:* Materially benefited by the August rains; the prospect better than indicated by 110. *Matagorda:* The best early crops much injured by drought, but the stiff lands doing better. *Tyler:* Beginning to take the rust from wet. *Bastrop:* Being gathered rapidly; quality superior. *Jasper:* Injured badly by drought in July, and made worse since by rust. *Hardin:* Injured by drought.

ARKANSAS.—*Garland:* Helped by recent rains. *Baxter:* Looking well. *Bradley:* Condition advanced in August by copious and timely showers. *Dorsey:* The unusual quantity of rain in August will cause cotton to rot. *Independence:* The dry weather for the last four weeks has been of great advantage to cotton. *Arkansas:* Promises a heavy crop all through the county. *Columbia:* Rust on nearly all the crop. *Drew:* Within a few days considerable complaint of rust. *Jefferson:* Better than for years. *Monroe:* Prospect for more than average of crop. *Ouachita:* The rust has attacked, and in some places ruined, the crop. *Yell:* Good. *Crawford:* Looks splendid, but is about two weeks late. *Saint Francis:* Promises to double last year's crop. *Montgomery:* Generally very fine; a little rust in spots. *Sevier:* Rust in some localities, mostly on bottoms. *Boone:* The yield will be above the figures 120 if the frost holds off. *Howard:* Rust has appeared, and threatens to be serious. *Newton:* The prospects flattering.

TENNESSEE.—*Bedford:* The season rather wet for cotton. *Gibson:* General complaint that it has run too much to weed, and bolls are scarce. *Fayette:* A drought of twenty days has injured the crop, causing it to shed blooms and squares. *Obion:* Good.

OATS.

The general condition of the oats crop, reported July 1, was one of unusual thrift, promising an extraordinary yield. In the northern and southern sections of the country that promise has been fulfilled. Especially in New England, the Northwest, and the region around the Gulf, crops superior in quantity and quality have been produced, and for the most part secured in good condition. The higher averages in these States are, Maine and Texas, 106; Vermont, 107; Michigan, 103; Wisconsin, 105; Mississippi, 108; Arkansas, 114. In the Middle and Northwestern States the quality was somewhat damaged, but not seriously, by wet weather; in Vermont and in some localities in the South, it was slightly affected by rust. But in the section between the thirty-fourth and forty-first parallels, and the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains, vast quantities of a magnificent crop were absolutely lost, and the remainder greatly damaged, by continuous wet weather, with repeated flooding rains, during the period of ripening and securing. The destruction and damage were greatest between the Alleghanies and the western limits of Missouri. Between the 1st of July and the 1st of September, the averages of condition were reduced, in Kentucky, from 105 to 67; Ohio, 103 to 68; Indiana, 110 to 52; Illinois, 103 to 70; Iowa, 105 to 99; Missouri, 112 to 92. Reports from all parts of this section abound in such statements as, "Impossible to harvest oats, owing to storms; hundreds of acres fed to the hogs;" "The storms in harvest destroyed at least one-half of a magnificent crop;" "Rotted on the ground;" "But few cut, and they so badly damaged as to have no substance;" "Not one acre in ten harvested;" "The larger portion of a

very fine crop a total loss, owing to wet weather in harvest;" "All not swept away destroyed in the shock," &c. The army-worm, or a worm so designated, conspired with the wet weather in injuring the crop to some extent in the Ohio Valley, as well as in Virginia and Michigan; but its ravages were quite limited, except in Ohio, where they were severe. In Logan they "severed the oat from the stem, till in some places the ground was almost covered with oats. Fields that promised an abundant crop will not be harvested;" in Hancock, they destroyed fully 60 per cent. of the crop.

The figures for condition in the Middle States and on the Atlantic coast, farther south, were: New York, 98; New Jersey, 84; Pennsylvania, 94; Maryland, 88; Virginia, 79; North Carolina and Georgia, 92. Kansas averages 76, and Nebraska 91; California 94, and Oregon 95. The average condition for the country is 87.

MAINE.—*Oxford:* Good. *Waldo:* Never better.

VERMONT.—*Orleans:* A heavy crop, badly lodged. *Franklin:* Extra crop; a little rusted. *Rutland:* Yield less than expected. *Caledonia:* Rusty.

NEW YORK.—*Tioga:* Damaged by a wet August. *Queens:* Very much injured by rains since they were cut. *Genesee:* Mostly secured in good condition. *Richmond:* Much damaged in harvest by wet. *Erie:* Heavy; much lodged. *Orange:* Much damaged in harvesting by rains. *Sullivan:* Good in quantity and quality.

NEW JERSEY.—*Mercer:* A good crop, damaged by heavy rains in harvest. *Sussex:* Poor crop; harvested in poor condition. *Warren:* Rather light, and badly gathered, owing to wet.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Bradford:* A first-rate crop; injured 10 per cent. by the wet weather. *Armstrong:* Got up in good condition. *Bedford:* Very good crop secured. *York:* Plenty, but of poor quality. *Beaver:* Badly lodged; many fields will not pay the expenses of cutting. *Fayette:* Very much damaged by storms and wet. *Sullivan:* A large growth of straw, but yield below expectations. *Washington:* Much bleached before gathered, and shelled badly in hauling. *Erie:* A great crop.

MARYLAND.—*Howard:* A poor crop. *Cecil:* Injured by wet weather.

VIRGINIA.—*Powhatan:* Winter, yielded largely; spring, cut short by dry weather. *Middlesex:* Winter, good; spring, almost worthless. *Chesterfield:* Good when harvested, but badly cured, owing to wet. *Floyd:* Damaged by continued rains. *Madison:* Badly damaged, many farmers losing their entire crop. *Pulaski:* Badly damaged by incessant rains. *Bedford:* Badly injured by wet. *Craig:* Damaged by army-worm. *Orange:* Seriously damaged in quantity and quality by the long rains. *Essex:* Cut short by drought, and a large portion of what was harvested spoiled by rains. *Highland:* Good. *Montgomery:* Destroyed by the army-worm. *Richmond:* Much injured by wet. *Culpeper:* Badly damaged in the shock. *Buchanan:* Seriously injured in the shock. *Page:* Almost a failure.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Person:* Seriously hurt by rains. *Caswell:* Damaged after harvest by wet. *Cumberland:* Greatly injured by rust. *Anson:* Good. *Caldwell:* Short and some sprouted.

GEORGIA.—*Dooly:* A fine crop.

ALABAMA.—*Greene:* The finest crop for a number of years. *Randolph:* Cut off by drought. *Bullock:* Excellent.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Smith:* Never better. *Lee:* The crop almost incredible.

TEXAS.—*Williamson:* Average 45 bushels per acre, and weigh 28 pounds. *Upshur:* Better than for many years. *Red River:* Never better. *Jasper:* Good yield; rust-proof the only kind we can rely on here.

ARKANSAS.—*Garland:* Have done well. *Independence:* Many crops yield 50 bushels or more per acre. *Woodruff:* A grand crop. *Newton:* Good. *Fulton:* Splendid crop; German millet is superseding oats: the yield, compared with oats, is enormous.

TENNESSEE.—*Anderson:* Two-thirds damaged by rains. *Sevier:* What were saved are in a miserably poor condition, owing to wet. *Giles:* Most of the oats damaged after being harvested. *Blount:* One-third of a crop; one-half damaged by wet. *Carter:* Two-thirds badly damaged by rains. *Hancock:* Damaged 25 per cent. by wet weather. *Morgan:* Lost in the field. *Greene:* Badly beat down and rotted. *Wilson:* Damaged. *Marion:* The crop quite ruined by wet after being harvested.

WEST VIRGINIA.—*Tucker:* Very good, but several large crops destroyed by the army-worm. *Raleigh:* Better than average. *Pleasants:* Materially injured by rains. *Grant:* Harvested in bad condition. *Jackson:* The floods swept off at least 15 per cent. *Braxton:* More than an average crop, but nearly one-half lost by continual rains. *Boone:* Almost ruined by the rains. *Randolph:* The army-worm very destructive

Wetzel: Damaged in the shock. *Barbour:* Nearly destroyed by the wet weather. *Cabell:* The wet weather destroyed all. *Summers:* Seriously injured. *Harrison:* Badly damaged. *Tyler:* Floated off in shocks by the floods. *Wayne:* Greatly injured by the rains.

KENTUCKY.—*Fleming:* Damaged at least 50 per cent. by wet. *Clarke:* Greatly injured by wet weather; very few saved. *Kenton:* Badly sprouted. *Owsley:* Poorer than ever before known. *Daviess:* Hardly any saved in good condition. *Edmonson:* Good when harvested, but 25 per cent. or more lost by rains. *Shelby:* Was above an average, but reduced to 50 by losses from wet weather, and the portion saved in a damaged condition. *Marion:* Crop heavy, but all fell down, and was not harvested. *Laurel:* Was average, but could not be harvested. *Clinton:* Injured in the shock. *Scott:* Badly damaged by the rains. *Carroll:* Ruined by the rains in many cases. *Graves:* Wet weather destroyed 25 per cent. *Bracken:* But little of a good crop harvested, owing to the wet. *Breckinridge:* Damaged in the shock. *Owen:* Injured by the rains. *Hardin:* Damaged 60 per cent. *Russell:* The part saved very fine, but three-fourths an entire loss.

OHIO.—*Trumbull:* Much destroyed by the rains. *Logan:* An enormous crop. Much of it leveled to the ground by rains. The farmers could not cut them, for it rained morning, noon, and night. Now came the army-worms, (previously unknown here,) and countless millions of these little volunteers cut them in their peculiar way, just severing the oat from the stem, till in some places the ground was almost covered with oats. Fields that promised an abundant crop will not be harvested. *Henry:* Heavy growth; down early, and did not fill well; also, badly injured in places by the army-worm. *Montgomery:* Damaged. *Coshocton:* Almost impossible to harvest them, owing to rains; hundreds of acres fed to the hogs. *Delaware:* The storms in harvest destroyed at least one-half of a magnificent crop. *Hancock:* Full 60 per cent. destroyed by the army-worm. *Holmes:* Badly damaged. *Medina:* Suffered a great deal from the army-worm, yet fields largely injured by them yield 25 bushels per acre. *Van Wert:* Worms and the wet destroyed a large portion and damaged the remainder. *Williams:* Promised splendidly, but the wet weather and the army-worm destroyed a large portion. *Washington:* Not more than half were saved in good condition. *Pike:* Damaged by rains, after harvesting, 50 per cent. *Athens:* But little of a good crop cut; destroyed by wet.

MICHIGAN.—*Iosco:* Promises unusually well. *Lapeer:* Very heavy; some fields yield 80 to 85 bushels per acre. *Manistee:* A magnificent crop. *Wayne:* Crop harvested, and was never better. *Washtenaw:* Heavy; much damaged by rain in harvest. *Branch:* Very fine, but many late oats destroyed by the army-worm. *Delta:* Short straw, but generally well filled.

INDIANA.—*Elkhart:* A good crop has been housed. *Franklin:* Almost a total loss. *De Kalb:* Injured by wet weather and the army-worm. *Floyd:* Blown and washed down; nine-tenths cut with the scythe and stacked like hay. *Dearborn:* Promised well, but was ruined by the floods. *Howard:* Almost a total loss. *Ripley:* What we saved are worthless. *Hendricks:* Nearly all lost by wet weather. *Grant:* Were splendid till the rains, but not one acre out of fifty saved. *Clark:* Badly damaged by the rains. *Union:* Destroyed by rains and storms. *Warren:* Harvested in bad condition. *Washington:* Not more than one-third of a crop saved, and that in bad condition. *Brown:* Damaged in the shock. *Clay:* Much of the crop turned over to the hogs, and that harvested badly damaged. *Dubois:* About half saved and much injured. *Hamilton:* Very little of the crop saved. *Knox:* Large amount destroyed by the floods and the remainder greatly damaged.

ILLINOIS.—*Morgan:* Used up by the storms. *Schuyler:* Damaged by rains; much of the crop pastured with hogs. *Madison:* Half ruined by heavy rains. *Johnson:* Injured by wet weather. *Henry:* Secured without material injury. *Clinton:* Not one-third cut, and that badly damaged in the shock. *Ford:* Turning out well in thrashing. *Jasper:* Damaged, and many not saved at all. *Marion:* Rotted on the ground. *Pope:* Damaged in the shock. *Clark:* Nearly ruined by the rains. *Carroll:* Average about 45 bushels per acre. *Mason:* Badly bleached and sprouted. *Menard:* Damaged by the rains. *Moultrie:* But few saved, owing to wet and winds. *Perry:* Reduced in quantity and quality by rains 50 per cent. *Vermillion:* A heavy crop; perhaps half saved. *Edwards:* Crop was splendid, but fully one-half could not be harvested. *Effingham:* But few cut, and they so badly damaged as to have no substance. *Fayette:* Not one acre in ten harvested. *Iroquois:* A large crop harvested in bad condition. *Macon:* About one-half the crop cut. *Massac:* Injured in the shock 25 per cent. *Ogle:* Injured by army-worms. *Richland:* Not more than 50 per cent. were harvested, owing to wet. *Sangamon:* Badly injured by wet. *White:* Were above an average, but could not be saved.

WISCONSIN.—*Washington:* Yield 50 to 60 bushels per acre. *Ozaukee:* Never a greater yield per acre. *Columbia:* Good. *Walworth:* First-rate. *Calumet:* Average 70 bushels per acre. *Crawford:* Over a full crop 10 per cent.

MINNESOTA.—*Renville:* Much better than for two years. *Steele:* Best crop in yield

and quality since 1860, but injured by rains. *Waseca:* Never so heavy before. *Pope:* High winds and recent rains will seriously affect the yield. *Redwood:* More damaged by grasshoppers than other crops. *Douglas:* The best crop ever raised, when cut, but 75 per cent. standing in the shock and threatened with ruin by the continued rains. *Martin:* Average yield about 60 bushels per acre. *Scott:* A loss of at least 33 per cent. in shock and stack. *Watonwan:* The little that the grasshoppers left nearly destroyed by rains. *Winona:* Badly destroyed in the shock by rains.

IOWA.—*Johnson:* Got up in good order, and yielding 40 to 50 bushels per acre. *Appanoose:* Good. *Franklin:* Well filled, but badly lodged. *Hardin:* Good; some pieces yield over 60 bushels to the acre. *Harrison:* Much injured by rains. *Scott:* Yield good, but condition bad. *Sioux:* Crop never better, but a great portion destroyed by the rains of the last twelve days. *Cerro Gordo:* The straw so heavy, that three-fourths were prostrated before ripe, and now being seriously injured by rains.

MISSOURI.—*Macon:* Good, but injured by the weather. *Gasconade:* One third lost after they were cut, by wet weather. *Camden:* All not swept away, damaged in the shock. *Nodaway:* Injured by grasshoppers. *Caldwell:* A very heavy crop, but bleached and weedy. *Moniteau:* The larger portion of a very fine crop a total loss, owing to wet weather in harvest. *Franklin:* Damaged by rains more than any other crop. *Harrison:* Fine. *Phelps:* Have improved since the last report. *Wayne:* Ruined by the wet weather. *Lincoln:* Damaged by rains. *Adair:* Poorer than last year by 20 per cent. *Dallas:* Damaged by wet in harvest. *Laclede:* Had a good crop, but almost wholly destroyed by the rains. *Maries:* Were never better, but a large per cent. lost in harvesting. *Montgomery:* Badly damaged by rains. *Perry:* Badly injured by rains. *St. Francis:* Damaged 15 per cent. in the shock. *Stoddard:* Excellent crop, mostly ruined by rains. *Daviess:* Greatly damaged in the shock. *Ralls:* Great losses from rains in harvest. *Pettis:* Considerably damaged by wet. *Newton:* A heavy crop, but injured by rain. *Clay:* Utterly destroyed by grasshoppers. *De Kalb:* Drowned out by rains in harvest.

KANSAS.—*Republic:* Considerably injured by rain before stacking. *Saline:* All crops promising except oats. *Neosho:* A great many spoiled in the shock by wet weather. *Dickinson:* Have suffered much from rust; average but 10 bushels per acre. *Jackson:* Yield reduced by the grasshopper. *Ellis:* Early oats short from drought. *Anderson:* Much damaged by wet weather. *Cowley:* Never better. *Woodson:* When harvested, 105; but since badly damaged by wet weather.

NEBRASKA.—*Pawnee:* Cut short by grasshoppers. *Webster:* Splendid. *Clay:* Light and chaffy. *Madison:* Good crop.

CALIFORNIA.—*Placer:* Damaged by frost in April.

OREGON.—*Grant:* Never so uniformly good before. *Clackamas:* Good throughout. *Douglas:* Reduced by extreme heat and drought.

RYE.

In the northern and southern sections of the country, the rye-crop, when harvested, was nearly if not quite average in quantity, and of fair quality. But in the middle belt, like the other cereals, it was much reduced in quality and somewhat in quantity by the excessive rains. West of the Mississippi, the grasshoppers appear to have had a special relish for this crop. The average condition for the whole country is 91. The range of State averages, in all the States on the northern border and on the coast, except Louisiana, 87, (which produces very little rye,) is above that figure. Those above average are: Arkansas, 112; Texas, 109; New Hampshire and Wisconsin, 102; Connecticut and Alabama, 101; Maine, Delaware, and Mississippi are average. Among the lowest are: Indiana, 78; Ohio, 81; West Virginia and Kentucky, 85; Missouri and California, 86.

MAINE.—*Oxford:* Good.

NEW YORK.—*Queens:* Well filled. *Steuben:* Reduced by drought. *Sullivan:* Much injured in the shock by heavy rains.

NEW JERSEY.—*Sussex:* Not half a crop.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Indiana:* Housed in a wet condition and badly spoiled.

MARYLAND.—*Howard:* Inferior yield. *Caroline:* Good.

VIRGINIA.—*Pulaski:* Badly damaged by incessant rains. *Buchanan:* Seriously injured in the shock.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Surry:* Above average in yield and condition.

GEORGIA.—*Rabun:* Harvested and good.

TEXAS.—*Upshur:* Better than for many years.

ARKANSAS.—*Stone:* Better than for many years.
TENNESSEE.—*Wilson:* Damaged by excessive rains.
WEST VIRGINIA.—*Braxton:* Tolerably good. *Randolph:* Nearly ruined by the wet.
KENTUCKY.—*Clarke:* Greatly injured in shock by wet weather. *Daviess:* Badly damaged. *Scott:* Badly damaged by the rains. *Spencer:* Rains destroyed 25 per cent. *Breckinridge:* Damaged in the shock. *Owen:* Injured by the rains.
INDIANA.—*Floyd:* A good crop, harvested before the heavy rains.
ILLINOIS.—*Sangamon:* Badly injured by the wet weather.
MISSOURI.—*Nodaway:* One-fourth destroyed by grasshoppers. *Harrison:* Injured some by the wet weather. *Adair:* Not so good as last year by 30 per cent. *Daviess:* Greatly damaged in the shock and stack.—*Clay:* Utterly destroyed by grasshoppers.
KANSAS.—*Dickinson:* Good, and being largely grown for feed. *Jackson:* Yield reduced by the grasshopper. *Leavenworth:* Cut short by grasshoppers. *Woodson:* The condition when harvested, 100, but since badly damaged by wet weather.
NEBRASKA.—*Pawnee:* Cut short by grasshoppers. *Webster:* Good. *Clay:* Injured by drought. *Madison:* Injured by grasshoppers, but harvested in good condition.

BARLEY.

This crop did well in the Northern States. The range of condition when harvested was, in New England, from 100 to 104; New York, 98; Pennsylvania, 92; Michigan, 103; Wisconsin, 102; Minnesota, 99. It was 80 in California, and 96 in Oregon. The production of barley in the Southern States is too limited to be worthy of mention, except in Texas, where the condition was 108. In the rainy belt the crop was much damaged, though less than wheat and oats. The condition was reduced to 71 in Ohio; 64 in Indiana; 78 in Illinois; 81 in Iowa; 85 in Missouri; 74 in Kansas; 79 in Nebraska. The reduction in the three last-named States is to be partly credited to the grasshoppers.

The average for the country is 85.

NEW YORK.—*Steuben:* Filled well. *Greene:* Mostly secured in good condition.
PENNSYLVANIA.—*Bedford:* Suffered from rain.
TEXAS.—*Red River:* Very good.
TENNESSEE.—*Wilson:* Damaged by excessive rains.
MICHIGAN.—*Lapeer:* Never better.
WISCONSIN.—*Washington:* Yields 40 to 50 bushels per acre. *Ozaukee:* Never a greater yield per acre. *Columbia:* Good. *Calumet:* Averages 60 bushels per acre.
IOWA.—*Scott:* Yield good, but condition bad. *Benton:* Of very poor quality. *Tremont:* Greatly damaged by grasshoppers, hail and wind. *Sioux:* A great portion destroyed by the rains.
MISSOURI.—*Nodaway:* Almost ruined by grasshoppers.
KANSAS.—*Republic:* Considerably injured by rains before stacking. *Ellis:* Thin on the ground, but good berry. *Leavenworth:* Cut short by grasshoppers.
NEBRASKA.—*Pawnee:* Cut short by grasshoppers. *Clay:* Injured by drought.
CALIFORNIA.—*Placer:* Damaged by frost in April.
OREGON.—*Clackamas:* Did well.

BUCKWHEAT.

The only States reporting any decrease in the acreage of buckwheat are Maine and Illinois, 4 per cent.; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 3; West Virginia, 1; and Iowa, 2. Those reporting an increase are Massachusetts, 25 per cent.; New York and North Carolina, 1; New Jersey and Minnesota, 7; Kentucky and Oregon, 5; Ohio, 4; Michigan, 10; Indiana, 6; Wisconsin, 3; Missouri, 20; Kansas, 23; and Nebraska, 28.

In the Northwestern States, the previously thriving condition was extensively and seriously injured by frosts on the nights of August 21 and 22, and again, in a more limited extent and degree, on the 28th and 29th. With this exception the reports of condition are almost universally favorable. In New England, (except Maine, 95,) the Middle States and Virginia the average condition ranges from 100 up to 110, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Virginia being at the latter figure. Returns

from Arkansas and Kansas average 111; from Missouri, 109; from Nebraska and Indiana, 102. In the Northwest, frost reduced the condition on the first of August; in Wisconsin, from 96 to 43; in Minnesota, from 91 to 83; and in Iowa, from 98 to 93. The condition in Ohio averages 100; in Illinois, 97. The average for all the States producing buckwheat is 98.

NEW YORK.—*Queens:* Promises a good crop. *Steuben:* Has filled well.
NEW JERSEY.—*Sussex:* Promises an extraordinary yield. *Warren:* Looks fine.
PENNSYLVANIA.—*Armstrong:* Abundant and thrifty. *Clearfield:* Prospect of a fine crop. *Bucks:* More than usual sown and very promising. *Indiana:* Very promising.
MARYLAND.—*Caroline:* Looks fine. *Howard:* Wet weather has made it thrifty.
VIRGINIA.—*Clearfield:* Good; much sown. *Highland:* Never better.
WEST VIRGINIA.—*Grant:* Prospect very fair. *Mercer:* Promising. *Hancock:* Prospect of the largest yield for many years.
MICHIGAN.—*Allegan:* Late, but looks first-rate. *Jackson:* The weather for buckwheat all that could be desired; a large growth. *Manistee:* Damaged by frost August 21 and 22 in low places. *Shiawassee:* Slightly injured by frost. *Mason:* Badly injured by frost; will not be half a crop. *Barry:* Slightly hurt in some places by frost. *Ottawa:* One-fourth lost by frost.
ILLINOIS.—*Winnebago:* Killed by frosts in all the valleys on the 28th and 29th. *Moultrie:* More sown than for years. *Effingham:* Mostly ruined. *Ogle:* Injured on low ground by frost.
WISCONSIN.—*Washington:* Ruined by frost August 21 and 23. *Juneau:* Immensely damaged by frost August 28; three-quarters destroyed. *Eau Claire:* Greatly damaged by frost August 22. *Fond du Lac:* Badly damaged by frost. *Sauk:* Badly damaged by frost in many places. *Waukesha:* Damaged by frost. *Browne:* Damaged in many places by frost. *Dodge:* Will not return the seed, owing to frost. *Milwaukee:* On low ground severely injured by frost. *Waupaca:* Destroyed on low grounds by frost. *Adams:* Badly injured by frost; not over one-fifth of a crop left.
MINNESOTA.—*Olmsted:* Badly damaged by frost August 21 and 22. *Pope:* Promises a fair yield.
IOWA.—*Jackson:* Slightly damaged. *Hardin:* A heavy crop sown and looks well. *Howard:* Killed on bottoms by frost August 21 and 22.
MISSOURI.—*Harrison:* Never better. *Maries:* Prospect good. *De Kalb:* Blasted 25 per cent.
KANSAS.—*Dauphin:* A large area and above average. *Douglas:* Looks finely. *Jefferson:* The weather favorable. *Osage:* The best for nine years.
OREGON.—*Clackamas:* A full average.

POTATOES.

The condition of the potato-crop, as a whole, is about 10 per cent. above average; all the large potato-growing States reporting a very favorable prospect. The New England States are all below average, except Massachusetts, 101. The condition of the crop in this section has not materially changed since July, the improvement in some counties being balanced by the decline in others. Maine and Vermont report injuries from rust and rot in some localities. New Hampshire and Connecticut are nearly average, and both show considerable improvement.

The Middle States all show improvement, except New Jersey, 93, which about maintains her July condition, notwithstanding severe injuries from Colorado beetles in several counties. New York and Pennsylvania are above average. Delaware raised her average to 75, having found partial compensation in late rains for the drought of early summer. The white grub in some parts of this section was quite destructive.

On the South Atlantic coast the Colorado beetle was very injurious in parts of Maryland and Virginia. The latter shows improvement, as also does South Carolina. The former shows a decline, as also do North Carolina and Georgia. The condition of this section is considerably below average.

The Gulf States are all below average, except Mississippi, 101, and

all show a decline from the condition reported in July. The decline is greatest in Louisiana, 90, and Texas, 91, where local droughts were injurious to the crop.

The Inland Southern States have not maintained the high condition reported in July, all having declined except West Virginia, which shows a slight improvement. Yet the condition of all these States is full average or above. The dry-rot is noted in some parts of Arkansas and Kentucky. Tennessee shows a small decline from her high condition in July.

The States north of the Ohio River are all above average, and all show improvement, except Wisconsin, 101, and Indiana, 109, which barely hold their own. In Ohio, 112, and Illinois, 125, notwithstanding the injuries from flood and rot in many bottom crops, the increased yield of the uplands has greatly enlarged the crops. Michigan, 118, in spite of early frosts in some localities, reports a very fine crop, in some counties the best ever raised. Frost is also reported as injurious in some counties of Wisconsin. The Colorado beetle is noted in a few places, but the damage is not at all extensive.

West of the Mississippi River there is a marked improvement in all the States, except Minnesota, 97, which has declined 10 per cent. since July, and is the only State in this section below average. Iowa, 120, and Missouri, 112, notwithstanding early frosts in some quarters and excessive rain causing rot in others, promise remarkably fine crops. The departure of the grasshoppers gave the late plantings of Kansas and Nebraska an opportunity to mature under very favorable conditions and to secure a very large amount of food-material very acceptable after the disasters of late years.

On the Pacific coast California, 94, shows considerable improvement, while Oregon, 95, was slightly reduced; unusual heat and drought are reported in some localities.

SWEET-POTATOES.

The States reporting a condition full average or above are New Jersey, 102, Delaware, 100, North Carolina, 100, Mississippi, 114, Arkansas, 109, Tennessee, 100, Illinois, 100, Missouri, 102, and Kansas, 100. The States east of the Alleghany Mountains generally indicate an improvement since July. The South Atlantic and Gulf States, from South Carolina to Texas, show a decline of condition, except Mississippi. Of the Southern Inland States Kentucky alone shows a marked decline—10 per cent. The States north of the Ohio River all indicate a loss, except Illinois, which slightly improved since July. West of the Mississippi River Iowa somewhat declined, but the other States very considerably improved. On the Pacific coast, California averages 94, a gain of 10 per cent. since last report.

MAINE.—*Piscataquis:* Wet and foggy weather in August caused potatoes to rust badly. *Aroostook:* Have rusted badly, and the crop will be light. *Lincoln:* Some complaint of rotting. *Oxford:* Good growth, but showing signs of rot. *Waldo:* Rusting badly. *York:* Affected by excessive wet on low grounds. *Androscoggin:* Early good; late planted killed by rust.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Carroll:* Rusting in some places. *Hillsborough:* Complaint of rot. *Belknap:* Tending to rust in some places.

VERMONT.—*Orleans:* Rusting badly. *Caledonia:* Splendid; quality exellent. *Addison:* Injured with rust.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Berkshire:* Look fine.

CONNECTICUT.—*New London:* Yielding well, but have commenced rotting. *Hartford:* Much injured by the drought. *Windham:* Show signs of rot.

NEW YORK.—*Tioga:* Look well. *Queens:* Early fair; late better. *Schoharie:* A very large crop. *Genesee:* Appearances of rot. *Richmond:* Considerably damaged by beetles,

and rotting badly in heavy soils. *Washington:* Large white grubs have destroyed whole fields; in some towns rust has checked the crop in midgrowth. *Rensselaer:* Better than for years. *Erie:* Large crop. *Orange:* Very promising. *Sullivan:* Extra good.

NEW JERSEY.—*Atlantic:* Beetle did immense damage. *Mercer:* A large crop notwithstanding the attacks of the beetle. *Sussex:* Very much injured by the beetle. *Burlington:* Early Rose very fine; later varieties injured more by the beetle. *Salem:* Early yielded very well; beetle very destructive on late. *Camden:* Late potatoes suffered very much from the beetle. *Warren:* Early Rose yields well; other varieties not so well.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Northampton:* Eaten by the bugs; a poor yield feared. *Westmoreland:* Very fine notwithstanding the injury from the beetle. *Armstrong:* Continue to thrive and are abundant. *Cambria:* Remarkably fine, but threatened with rot. *Clearfield:* A very large acreage promising a heavy yield. *Beaver:* Rotting. *Indiana:* The largest crop for years and of good quality. *Sullivan:* Not a better prospect once in a decade. *Lycoming:* Fine and large yield. *Northumberland:* The crop unusually large and fine.

MARYLAND.—*Caroline:* Still troubled with the beetles. Sweet-potatoes will yield largely. *Prince George:* The beetles ruined many fields; those who saved their vines expect a fine crop. *Washington:* Crop will be large.

VIRGINIA.—*Chesterfield:* Irish, above average; sweet, too wet, but may rally. *Charlotte:* Early, splendid; not much attention paid to late kinds. *Northampton:* Sweet-potato crop injured by too frequent rains. *Princess Anne:* The largest crop of sweet-potatoes ever planted, but in bad condition, owing to the wet weather. *Highland:* A luxuriant growth. *King and Queen:* Look fine—both kinds. *Buchanan:* Excellent crop, notwithstanding the numerous beetles.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Anson:* Both kinds fine in quantity and quality. *Haywood:* Season favorable. *Alamance:* Very fine. *Caldwell:* Irish injured by wet weather.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Georgetown:* The rain too late for potatoes; sweet-potatoes will be very short.

GEORGIA.—*Douglas:* Sweet, fine prospect. *Terrell:* Have been benefited by the rains. *Columbia:* Sweet, helped by recent rains. *Pierce:* Improved by recent rains. *Dooly:* Doing finely. *Liberty:* Promising. *Elbert:* Sweet, good. *Butts:* Sweet, affected with something like rust—new with us—which has been very destructive.

FLORIDA.—*Gadsden:* The August rains have brought up the crop of Irish potatoes to a full average.

ALABAMA.—*Lauderdale:* Sweet, fine. *Montgomery:* Sweet, have improved greatly since the rains. *Butler:* Sweet, very seriously injured by the summer drought. *Calhoun:* Early Irish, good; late, a failure, owing to drought, which affects sweet-potatoes. *Conecuh:* Prospect of more than an average crop.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Pike:* Sweet, very fine. *Smith:* Excellent. *Wayne:* The crop of sweet-potatoes will not be as large as last year, owing to drought. *Panola:* Sweet, promising well. *Jefferson:* Fine crop.

LOUISIANA.—*Franklin:* Frequent rains in August have materially advanced the condition of sweet-potatoes. *Madison:* Irish, all gathered; best crop for five years; sweet, very fine.

TEXAS.—*De Witt:* Sweet, badly set back by drought: *Washington:* Sweet, cut short by drought nearly one half. *Rusk:* Sweet, growing luxuriantly. *Wood:* Greatly revived by recent rains. *Angelina:* The first crop of Irish potatoes did well; the second crop just planted. *Burnet:* Sweet, suffering for rain. *Medina:* Injured by the drought. *Somervell:* Sweet, crop 200 per cent. over that of 1873 or 1874. *Red River:* Early Rose, very productive; sweet, good. *Jasper:* Too dry for potatoes, until recently; but two months yet to grow and mature in.

ARKANSAS.—*Garland:* Sweet, helped by recent rains; late Irish potatoes afflicted by dry-rot in the center. *Drew:* Sweet, never before so fine. *Crawford:* Benefited by the late rains almost beyond measure. *Howard:* Irish, rotted badly.

TENNESSEE.—*Grundy:* Promise of a good crop. *Greene:* Irish, excellent; sweet, promising. *Wilson:* Irish, splendid; sweet, fine, but needing rain.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Never better. *Braxton:* Both Irish and sweet promise to be very large, and a large yield. *Mason:* Promise of a large yield. *Cabell:* Early plantings good; late planted do not promise well. *Wayne:* Much injured on low land by high water, but the crop left is the largest ever grown.

KENTUCKY.—*Daviess:* Irish, rotted in the ground badly. *Clinton:* Fine. *Gallatin:* Irish, extraordinarily large and fine crop.

OHIO.—*Trumbull:* Unprecedented in quantity and quality, unless the continued rains cause them to rot in the ground. *Miami:* By far the largest crop ever grown in the county. *Adams:* Rotted a little in the wettest ground, but generally saved. *Monroe:* Will double the quantity of any crop for ten years. *Coshocton:* A full crop. *Delaware:* Increased acreage and an enormous yield. *Hancock:* Largest crop ever grown. *Van Wert:* Promised well, but the rot is destroying them largely. *Geauga:* The most prom-

ising crop ever known. *Gallia:* A few thousand acres destroyed by water on lowlands, but the crop is so extra on uplands as to maintain an average.

MICHIGAN.—*Iosco:* Large crop planted and doing well. *Jackson:* The weather all that could be desired for potatoes. *Manistee:* Beetles not doing much damage. *Mason:* Badly cut by frost August 21 and 22. *Wayne:* Never better. *Washtenaw:* Abundant and extra good. *Branch:* Abundant. *Delta.* Considerably damaged by frost on low ground, August 22. *Leelenaw:* The largest crop ever raised.

INDIANA.—*Elkhart:* Have done splendidly, but threatened with rot. *Franklin:* Rotted some in the wet weather, yet the finest crop for years. *Dearborn:* The estimate, 150, based on the early crops, the late being yet uncertain. *Ripley:* Splendid crop. *Perry:* Excessive rain prevented planting, so that there is but half a crop, and that in bad condition for want of cultivation. *Hendricks:* Late, suffering badly from dry weather. *Washington:* A good crop, but many rotting. *Clay:* Ruined on the overflowed lands, and nearly worthless on the flat uplands. *Dubois:* Fine.

ILLINOIS.—*Pike:* Irish and sweet will be a good crop. *Clinton:* Good, but rotted some. *Ford:* Thirty cents per bushel. *Winnebago:* Early, better than for many years; late, killed by frost in all the valleys. *Clark:* My own crop 100 per cent. above any for years. *Bureau:* A little rot. *Carroll:* Injured by frost in low lands. *Moultrie:* Best for years, but early sorts rotting some. *Peoria:* The largest crop ever known. *Putnam:* All that could be desired. *Effingham:* Early planted, good. *Macon:* Very good. *Massac:* Early, fine. *Shelby:* *All* on flat lands have rotted, yet there will be an immense crop. *McLean:* The yield of early, enormous.

WISCONSIN.—*Ozaukee:* Injured in some places by frost. *Sauk:* Badly damaged by frost in many places. *Walworth:* Better than for many years. *Chippewa:* Late; spoiled by frost, August 22. *Outagamie:* Late, injured on all low grounds by the heavy frost.

MINNESOTA.—*Steele:* The best crop and in the best condition for many years. *Wright:* Very light.

IOWA.—*Shelby:* Late; Peach-blows small, and few in the hill. *Woodbury:* Will be a large crop. *Benton:* Best prospect in ten years. *Howard:* On bottom-lands, killed by frosts, August 22 and 23. *Muscatine:* The prospect exceedingly good. *Harrison:* Fine, but being injured by wet. *Appanoose:* Very good.

MISSOURI.—*Macon:* Never better. *Camden:* Worth 15 cents per bushel. *Chariton:* Large yield. *Nodaway:* Never better. *Caldwell:* Looking remarkably well, and of fine quality. *Franklin:* Large and good in quality. *Harrison:* Both kinds never better. *Maries:* Rotted badly. *Pettis:* The crop much better than for several years. *Newton:* Both kinds good, but some rotting.

KANSAS.—*Doniphan:* All late. *Dickinson:* A heavy crop and large. *Douglas:* Irish, look well. *Sedgwick:* Abundant. *Jefferson:* Favorable weather for late potatoes. *Washington:* Large yield and excellent quality. *Woodson:* Early Rose rotting badly; late potatoes doing well.

NEBRASKA.—*Dixon:* Perhaps the crop will average, through the county, 500 bushels per acre. *Webster:* Very heavy crop. *Clay:* Never better. *Madison:* The best crop raised. *Merrick:* As good a crop as raised anywhere since the world began.

OREGON.—*Clackamas:* Rather light crop, but good size. *Douglas:* Injured by extreme heat and drought.

WOOL.

The wool-clip is of full average weight, or a little above, in nearly all the States. Those deficient are, Massachusetts, 4 per cent.; Georgia and Oregon, 3 per cent.; Illinois and California, 2 per cent.; Virginia, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, 1 per cent.; Wisconsin and Tennessee are 2 per cent. above average; New York, Alabama, Mississippi, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas are 1 per cent. above average; the remaining States are full average.

TOBACCO.

The tobacco-crop has greatly fallen off since the last report. From a condition 20 per cent. above average in July our September returns indicate a reduction to 10 per cent. below average. East of the Alleghany Mountains there has been, on the whole, an improvement. Massachusetts and Connecticut show a great advance upon the July condition and are 2 per cent. above average, but this is about counterbalanced by a decline to 2 per cent. below average in Maryland, produced

by the excessive rains of August. New York and Pennsylvania report some improvement, but are still below average. Virginia returns indicate a great improvement and a condition 12 per cent. above average. Further down the coast the continued rains have uniformly depressed the condition of the crop. Florida is full average. The Cuba tobacco of Gadsden County is superior to any crop since the war, both in quantity and quality. The small crops of the Gulf States and Arkansas show improvement, and, on the whole, a condition above average. The great tobacco-region between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi, producing about two-thirds of the census-crop of 1869, shows a rapid decline since July, and a condition greatly below average. The flooding rains that visited this region have inflicted very serious damage upon tobacco as well as other crops. Tennessee has reduced her July average of 106 to 92; Kentucky has fallen from 134 to 86; Ohio, from 98 to 66; Indiana, from 102 to 81; Illinois, from 95 to 75; West Virginia, from 97 to 94; Wisconsin, from 90 to 60. West of the Mississippi River, Missouri, the only large tobacco-producing State, shows a condition 5 per cent. above average, a gain of three per cent. since July, notwithstanding some local injuries by storms. The other States of this section, yielding but small crops, show some improvement, but are below average. Insect-injuries are rarely mentioned in our reports of this crop.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Hampden:* Now being harvested, and bids fair to prove a remarkably fine crop.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*York:* Benefited by the wet weather.

MARYLAND.—*Howard:* Good planting season and growing weather have favored the crop. *Prince George's:* The promise, August 1, of a full crop has been disappointed, owing to constant rains. *Charles:* The rainy season has seriously injured the prospect. *St. Mary's:* Greatly damaged by late heavy rains. *Calvert:* Continuous rains have stopped the growth, and drowned out a considerable area. *Montgomery:* Crop will be large if frost does not destroy it.

VIRGINIA.—*Powhatan:* Prospect of the largest crop ever grown from the amount planted. *Caroline:* Favorable weather will make the crop considerably over an average. *Pittsylvania:* Quality injured by continued wet. *Cumberland:* Very promising at present, but fears of "frenching" from excessive wet. *Spottsylvania:* Doing well. *Chesterfield:* Much planted, and generally of good growth and color. *Louisa:* Injured by rains, though looking unusually well. *Madison:* Very promising till recently, but injured by excessive rains. *Surry:* Promising. *Transylvania:* Looking very well. *Amelia:* Very fine. *Charlotte:* On well-manured lots heavy, and in a fair way to make a heavy yield. *Halifax:* Greatly damaged by floods, hail-storms, and shedding of bottom leaves. *Lunenburgh:* Very promising. *Craig:* Better than for several years. *Mecklenburgh:* Seriously affected by the long-continued rains. *Orange:* A continuance of the present fine weather will insure a large crop of superior quality. *Rockbridge:* Doing well, but needs sunshine. *Fluvanna:* Very large, and as yet no fire in it.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Person:* Seriously hurt by long-continued rains. *Caswell:* Seriously damaged by continued wet. *Davie:* Injured in low lands by wet weather. *Stokes:* Has too much sap to make it strictly fine. *Alamance:* Except on wet ground, very fine.

FLORIDA.—*Gadsden:* The crop of Cuba tobacco is measurably housed, and is superior in quantity and quality to any since the war.

ALABAMA.—*Crenshaw:* Doing well.

ARKANSAS.—*Garland:* Helped by recent rains. *Washington:* Improved by the wet weather.

TENNESSEE.—*Robertson:* Has been damaged by rains, but the increased acreage will bring the product to nearly an average. *Trousdale:* Has been injured very much by wet weather, in frenching, and is late; but with favorable September will be 10 to 20 per cent. above 1873. *Obion:* Damaged by wet weather, yet pretty good. *Montgomery:* Cutting the early-planted. *Greene:* Uneven. *Dickson:* Large crop; not as heavy in leaf as usual; very forward, and now being cut. *Macon:* Needs rain. *Wilson:* Greatly benefited by the recent dry weather.

WEST VIRGINIA.—*Mercer:* Too much rain.

KENTUCKY.—*Adair:* A great deal of the crop destroyed by rains. *Cumberland:* Will yield but a poor crop of inferior quality. *Warren:* The season fine and the crop much improved thereby. *Callaway:* Will be light in weight; small on all bottom-lands and a good deal frenched. *Grayson:* Was seriously damaged by the wet weather, but

owing to increased area will yield a full average in pounds, but not in quality. *Logan:* Injured 20 to 25 per cent. by the wet weather, causing it to drown out on bottom and french on uplands. *Taylor:* Badly damaged by rain in July and first part of August; now suffering from drought. *Clinton:* Materially injured by the rains; some crops lost altogether. *Carroll:* Much shortened by drought since the 15th of August. *Graves:* Seriously damaged by wet weather. *Simpson:* The yield per acre will not be more than half an average. *Gallatin:* Now being prematurely cut to save the crop from firing and becoming a total loss. *Owen:* Injured by the rains. *Hardin:* Promised yield of 60 per cent. *Metcalf:* Not more than half a crop. *Monroe:* Greatly damaged by frenching, being lost in the weeds, and on the streams washed off or overflowed. *Russell:* Do not think one plant in ten will make good tobacco.

OHIO.—*Miami:* By far the largest crop ever grown. *Monroe:* The crop will be about half that of 1873.

INDIANA.—*Dubois:* Cutting going on, and the crop curing well.

ILLINOIS.—*Johnson:* Will be better than anticipated a month ago. *Pope:* Looks well, but is late, and consequently will be light. *Effingham:* Injured by water. *Massac:* Badly injured by rains; one-fourth frenched.

MISSOURI.—*Macon:* Good. *Chariton:* Fine on dry lands. *Boone:* Badly frenched; that not so affected is good. *Harrison:* Very fine; a large yield. *Lincoln:* Doing finely since it ceased raining; flattering prospect for a crop good in quantity and quality. *Maries:* Extra fine, but a hail-storm has swept over a part of the county and nearly ruined the crop. *Ralls:* Fully up to an average crop.

OREGON.—*Clackamas:* A good crop.

SUGAR-CANE.

Thirty-six counties in Georgia report an average of 80; the crop was here considerably affected by drought in some counties. Fourteen counties in Florida average 79, with considerable injury from drought. Seventeen counties in Alabama reach 88, the earlier drought being partly recompensed by later rains. Thirteen counties in Mississippi stand 9 per cent. above average, with an increasing area. Pine-lands well fertilized and cultivated produce excellent and remunerative crops in some counties. Nine parishes in Louisiana return an average of 88; and 19 in Texas average 80. The difficulty in both these States was lack of rain, especially in the earlier part of the season.

GEORGIA.—*Dooly:* A fine crop anticipated. *Liberty:* Suffered to some extent from drought. *Jefferson:* The rains were in time to benefit the cane. *Terrell:* Benefited by the rains.

FLORIDA.—*La Fayette:* Badly injured by drought. *Columbia:* Much injured by drought, but will improve with favorable weather.

ALABAMA.—*Crenshaw:* Improving since the rains. *Covington:* Recent rains are bringing out the crop fast, and the promise is fine. *Butler:* Considerably injured by the drought.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Wayne:* Acreage increases every year. Our poor pine-lands, well fertilized and cultivated, produce excellent and remunerative crops.

LOUISIANA.—*Rapides:* Improving every day. *Saint Mary's:* A show for three-fourths of a crop.

TEXAS.—*Upshur:* Doing well. *Wood:* Greatly revived by recent rains. *Jasper:* Has been too dry for sugar-cane.

SORGHUM.

In the valleys of the Missouri and the Mississippi Rivers the promise of sorghum is considerably above average. The highest figures for condition are, in Arkansas and Mississippi, 114; Kansas and Nebraska, 110; Tennessee, 105. These figures show a decided advance. In August, Missouri fell from 106 to 103. Texas rose from 82 to 97; Alabama, from 94 to 99; Iowa, from 84 to 95. There was a similar improvement in the Ohio Valley. In Kentucky, from 91 to 95; Ohio, 94 to 101; Indiana, 89 to 93. Owing to frosts, Illinois fell from 99 to 95; Wisconsin, 102 to 43; Minnesota, 89 to 79. On the Atlantic coast, Delaware and Georgia return 100; Maryland, 104; Virginia, 91; North Carolina, 98; South Carolina, 105.

FRUIT.

The season was disastrous to most of the fruits. Insect-injuries were small in extent, though a considerable variety of these pests is reported in different parts of the country. The meteorological conditions, however, were very unfavorable in many States. The recurrence of severe winter temperature, after the late opening of spring, with subsequent heavy frosts, caught the fruit-buds in a critical condition and wrought great destruction. The severe winter had previously killed a great number of trees, and thus, from a series of unfortunate circumstances, the fruit-yield was greatly curtailed, while those localities which measurably escaped often found the high prices of transportation a serious hinderance to the disposal of their crops in the destitute portions of the country.

APPLES.—Only one State, Texas, 102, reports a full average crop of apples. Arkansas, 99, nearly approximates an average, but all the other States fall below—no report being received from Rhode Island; Maine, 48, reports injuries from tent-caterpillars in a few counties, and a considerable decline from even the low figure of July; Connecticut, 54, has not done much better. In some parts of Vermont apples have dropped considerably from the trees, greatly reducing the high average previously reported to 65; New Hampshire, 74, has also declined, while Massachusetts, 90, reports improvement; New York, New Jersey, and Delaware promise about two-thirds of a crop, while Pennsylvania will discount half of hers. The marked failure is with the early fruit in some counties, while in others fall-apples are equally scarce. Some counties of Maryland had an abundance of apples for home-consumption. The yield ran low in Virginia, 58; North Carolina, 47; and South Carolina, 33; Georgia promises about three-fourths of a crop. In many isolated localities there will be an ample local supply, with limited facilities for marketing. The April freeze was felt as far South as Central Georgia. The Gulf States range from three-quarters average to over average in Texas. Several localities in this region, well situated for market, have secured profitable crops. In the Southern inland States, except Arkansas, nearly average, the condition is about half average. In several counties the fruit rotted on the trees to a considerable extent. North of the Ohio River the condition ranges from 32 in Indiana to 66 in Michigan. The adverse meteorological conditions appear to have been especially severe in this region. West of the Mississippi the condition is generally better, except in Kansas, where grasshoppers injured the trees as well as destroyed the fruit. The condition ranges from 30 in Kansas to 83 in Minnesota and Nebraska, where the fruit, not being so far advanced as in more southern regions, escaped the reaction of winter temperature in April.

PEACHES.—The crop of peaches in New England is considerably above average in those limited areas where it is grown; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut average 105. No reports from the other States of this section have been received. In the peach-growing region of the Middle States the crops have been large, especially in New Jersey, 97, and Delaware, 112, and Maryland, 102; but New York, 88, and Pennsylvania, 41, embrace large areas not favored by such good conditions, and consequently report very low averages. It is noticeable, however, that the counties in New York reporting average crops are mostly in the central portion of the State, and not geographically connected with the peach region of New Jersey. The Atlantic coast reports low averages—Virginia, 30; North Carolina, 16; South Carolina,

18; Georgia, 85. In Walton County, Georgia, it is stated that crops near the water are failures. The Gulf States show a better condition—Mississippi, 108; Louisiana, 98, and Alabama, 87, taken together, will not fall greatly below average; but Florida, 59, and Texas, 43, promise only half crops. Of the Southern inland States, Arkansas, 106, sharply contrasts with Tennessee, 25; West Virginia, 32, and Kentucky, 22. The case is still worse north of the Ohio River—Ohio, 8; Michigan, 18; Indiana, 24; Illinois, 14. The crops of Mississippi Valley, it will be seen, have generally suffered most from unfavorable weather. Missouri and Kansas promise about half crops. The Pacific coast has fared but little better—California averaging 26 and Oregon 72.

GRAPES.—The grape has attained higher condition than either apples or peaches. In New England the crop was late, but in many places it did well. The State averages range from 82 in Vermont to 106 in Connecticut. Delaware is full average, but the other Middle States range somewhat lower. The wet weather of the latter part of summer produced rot and mildew in many counties. The South Atlantic coast ranges from 98 in Maryland and South Carolina to 84 in Virginia. Several counties of this region report that grapes are their only successful fruit-crop. The Scuppernong in North Carolina and southward, as usual, is a success. Of the cultivated grapes, the Concord has probably done well wherever it has had proper culture. In the Gulf States the condition is somewhat higher, approaching average on the whole; Mississippi and Louisiana being above and the other States nearly equal to average. Arkansas, where the Scuppernong is grown, is again in sharp contrast to the other inland Southern States, being 11 per cent. above average, while they range from 12 to 30 per cent. below. Rainy weather caused much loss from rot in many counties. North of the Ohio River the State averages range from 53 in Wisconsin to 88 in Michigan. Complaints of rotting came from various quarters, induced by the very heavy rains, while in other localities the fruit ripened remarkably well. West of the Mississippi River the State averages are between 60 in Kansas and 93 in Iowa. The grasshoppers injured the vines in the early part of summer in some places. A better condition is noted in the northern part of this region than in the southern. The Clinton and Concord are well reported in Dixon, Nebraska. On the Pacific coast the condition is but 2 per cent. below average, while many places had a plethora of cheap fruit. Oregon reports 82, grapes being injured in some places by extreme heat.

MAINE.—*Piscataquis:* Nearly a failure. *Oxford:* Apples were spoiled by the caterpillar in spring. *Sagadahoc:* Apples almost a failure. *Waldo:* Apples almost a failure. *York:* Apples few, but fair. *Androscoggin:* Apples almost a failure, owing to few blossoms and destruction by caterpillars.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Rockingham:* Small crop compared with last year. *Stafford:* While the *condition* is 100, the *product* is far below last year.

VERMONT.—*Orleans:* Apples dropping from the trees; codling-moth at them; and they are wormy. *Franklin:* Apples half a crop. *Addison:* Apple-crop light. *Grand Isle:* Apples less than half crop.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Plymouth:* The crop of apples very small.

CONNECTICUT.—*Litchfield:* The condition of apples good, but the yield will be less than average. Grapes late, but look well. *New London:* But few apples.

NEW YORK.—*Queens:* Apples falling from the trees in great quantities, and the condition inferior. Grapes but half a crop. *Ontario:* Fruit scarce. *Sullivan:* Generally promises little more than half a crop.

NEW JERSEY.—*Atlantic:* Grapes have rotted in some localities badly. Peach-crop abundant. *Camden:* Grapes mildewed and rotted badly during the extremely wet weather. *Warren:* Apples a very light yield, and very good condition.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Northampton:* Grapes abundant. *Wayne:* Drought in June and July caused apples generally to fall off. *Cambria:* Little if any fruit in the county.

Clearfield: Very few apples, and no peaches. *York:* Grapes suffering from too much wet. *Beaver:* Fruit a failure. *Bucks:* Early fruit, almost a failure; "Smith's cider" the only fall apple. *Fayette:* Very large yield. *Crawford:* Neither apples nor peaches; but few pears. *Sullivan:* Very rarely so poor a crop of apples. *Washington:* Scarcely any fruit except grapes. *Lycoming:* Very few apples.

DELAWARE.—*Sussex:* The almost incessant rains for the past month have rendered what we had of the peach-crop worthless in market. *Kent:* The peach-crop abundant, but of little profit to the growers.

MARYLAND.—*Prince George:* Fruit very fine, excepting the almost worthless Hale's Early peach; a full crop of grapes, but in my neighborhood, when about to ripen, the skin splits and the juice exudes, ruining most of them. *Dorchester:* Apples and peaches in abundance. *Baltimore:* All kinds good in quality and more abundant than was expected. *Wicomico:* Very large crops of apples, peaches, and grapes, and, except peaches, never better in quality.

VIRGINIA.—*King and Queen:* Many apples; no peaches and few grapes. *Rockbridge:* Grapes have rotted very much. *Scott:* Apples and peaches almost a failure, and grapes a short crop. *Westmoreland:* Peaches have rotted on the tree; grapes injured by the long rains. *Page:* Entire failure, except grapes. *Pittsylvania:* Grapes rotting. *Cumberland:* Apples falling from the trees in great quantities. *Madison:* Apples of good quality, but the crop very small; peaches of fair quality, but scarce; grapes abundant and excellent. *Amelia:* The few apples left by the frosts of April are in most excellent condition; no peaches; grapes have suffered from wet. *Bedford:* Killed by frost, except grapes, which are rotting badly. *Charles:* Apples are much injured, and the peaches all killed by frost. *Henrico:* The grape-crop will be seriously injured by the wet. *Highland:* Apples and peaches almost a failure.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Mecklenburg:* Apples and peaches a failure; grapes injured by rain. *Transylvania:* Apples are doing well. *Wilson:* The Scuppernong and the Concord grapes are doing very well, especially the former. *Anson:* Apples and peaches a total failure. *Bladen:* Complete failure in all kinds except grapes. *Caldwell:* Peaches a full crop in some parts and a total failure in others. *Madison:* Cultivated grapes are a success, and the wild varieties more plenteous than for many years.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Lexington:* Scuppernong grapes are fully up to average in quantity and quality. *Clarenden:* Grapes badly rotted, especially small varieties.

GEORGIA.—*Dooly:* Apples destroyed by freeze in April. *Grenada:* Fruit-crop very abundant; more so than for years. *Walton:* Apples falling from the trees, and apples and peaches both failures near the water.

FLORIDA.—*Gadsden:* The crop of Scuppernong grapes is very fine.

ALABAMA.—*Greene:* The fruit-crop all it could be under the most favorable circumstances. *Montgomery:* Apples, peaches, and grapes have done well. *Randolph:* Apples scarce; white peaches abundant; grapes plentiful and fine.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Lafayette:* Our fruit-crop is very large. *De Soto:* Have sold several thousand dollars' worth of apples, peaches, pears, and grapes.

LOUISIANA.—*Union:* All kinds have done well.

TEXAS.—*Dallas:* Fine; particularly peaches. *Somervell:* Peaches an abundant crop. *Red River:* All kinds in great abundance, and of extra good quality. *Tyler:* Peaches and figs abundant.

ARKANSAS.—*Garland:* Peaches and grapes have done well, better than for five years. Early apples did well, but late will fall short. *Stone:* All kinds greatly damaged by the late frosts; not over half a crop. *Arkansas:* All kinds abundant. *Washington:* About half a crop of apples and peaches; good in quality. *Montgomery:* Fruit plenty; apples fair and large. *Fulton:* A fair crop of all kinds, but apples in some orchards affected with "speck rotting."

TENNESSEE.—*Lincoln:* Apples and peaches almost a failure. *Sevier:* A few apples but no peaches. *Morgan:* Grapes badly injured by continuous rains from June to the 11th of August. *Greene:* Apples few; peaches fewer. Grapes a large crop, but rotted to some extent. *Dickson:* Almost a failure of all kinds except grapes and plums. *Sequatchie:* Apples rotting before ripening.

WEST VIRGINIA.—*Grant:* Grapes have suffered extremely from rot. *Jackson:* No apples and peaches. *Brooke:* Apples, pears, and peaches a failure; grapes large and fine, but some complaint of rot. *Braxton:* No fruit. *Summers:* Apple and peach crops failures.

KENTUCKY.—*Montgomery:* Apple and peach crop an entire failure. *Benton:* Injured by heavy rains. *Callaway:* The few peaches on the trees nearly all dropped off, and apples are rotting on the trees.

OHIO.—*Ross:* A failure, except grapes, which are a fair yield in some localities, but a total failure in others from freeze in April and from mildew. *Ashland:* No apples or peaches. *Geauga:* Apples and peaches a failure; grapes a fair crop. *Lucas:* Apples from one-third to one-half a crop in good condition. *Mahoning:* Grapes nearly a failure, owing to rot. *Athens:* Apples and peaches an entire failure. Grapes greatly injured by frost, wet, and drought.

MICHIGAN.—*Calhoun:* Apples not more than 75 per cent. of a crop. Grapes late, and not a large crop. *Lapeer:* Light crop of apples. *Manistee:* What fruit escaped the June frosts and July hail is doing well, but "few and far between;" codling-moth damaging apples some, but less than usual. *Shiawassee:* Smallest crop of apples ever known. Peach-trees killed. *Saginaw:* Not one-twentieth of a crop. A great many of the trees dead and dying. *Tuscola:* Apples not plenty, but fair. No peaches. Grapes promise fair. *Wayne:* Apples nearly a failure. Grapes affected with yellows in some localities. *Ottawa:* Apples not more than half a crop. No peaches. Grapes half a crop. *Saint Joseph:* Not half enough apples for home consumption. *Branch:* Apples a light crop but fine in quality.

INDIANA.—*Franklin:* Few such failures of apples and peaches in forty years. *Floyd:* Not a bushel of apples or peaches; grapes badly rotted. *Dearborn:* Fruit a complete failure, except some grapes. *Howard:* No apples or peaches. *Hendricks:* Fruit an entire failure. *Grant:* No apples or peaches, and but few grapes. *Washington:* Apples about one-twentieth of a crop; no peaches. *Hamilton:* Apples a failure; no peaches; small crop of grapes.

ILLINOIS.—*Pike:* Grapes good. *Madison:* Apples half crop in quantity but good in quality; peaches killed in the winter; grapes, chiefly Concord, rotting partially. *Johnson:* Grapes rotted before they matured. *Clinton:* Not many apples or peaches. *Pope:* A half crop of apples, but rotting on the tree. *Clark:* But few apples or peaches; grapes above average. *Piatt:* No fruit. *Bureau:* Apples less than a fourth of a crop; grapes fair. *Menard:* Grapes rotted badly. *Putnam:* Apples less than one-fifth of a crop. *Fulton:* Apples very scarce, but the few doing well; grapes badly rotted. *Macon:* Grapes still affected by rot. *Sangamon:* Apples scarce; no peaches; grapes ripening up well. *Warren:* Grapes have rotted to the extent of 33 per cent.

WISCONSIN.—*Walworth:* Fruit a failure. *Dodge:* Will be one-fourth of a crop of apples, and half a crop of grapes if no more injury by frost.

IOWA.—*Harrison:* Apple and grape crop not large, owing to the grasshoppers last year, but the fruit is fine. *Scott:* Condition of apples and grapes good, but the yield far below an average. *Benton:* Grapes destroyed by hail. *Fremont:* Fruit destroyed by a terrific storm of hail and wind.

MISSOURI.—*Gasconade:* Half the grapes lost by wet weather. *Chariton:* Grapes injured by mildew; small crop of apples and peaches. *Harrison:* Apples fine but not so numerous as some years; peaches scarce; grapes fine and plenty. *Platte:* Apples almost a failure, and the few greatly injured by insects. *Clay:* Apples and peaches reduced by the hard winter, and the remainder destroyed by grasshoppers, which entirely destroyed the grapes. *DeKalb:* Small crop of apples and peaches.

KANSAS.—*Linn:* Grapes were destroyed in most localities by grasshoppers. *Osage:* Grapes good but few in number. *Anderson:* Grapes and apples almost a failure.

NEBRASKA.—*Dixon:* The Clinton and Concord grapes hang full of clusters. *Pawnee:* Destroyed by grasshoppers in the spring.

CALIFORNIA.—*San Bernardino:* An abundance of apples; next to no peaches.

OREGON.—*Grant:* A failure, owing to a heavy freeze May 23. *El Dorado:* The grape-crop injured to some extent by the hot weather.

BEANS.

The bean-crop is nearly if not quite average, on the whole, the variations below or above being small. The State averages range from 112 in Nebraska to 71 in Wisconsin. The States full average or above were Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kansas, and Nebraska. These embrace the largest bean-raising States. The others are below average, but their deficit is in most cases very small.

HOPS.

New York and Wisconsin, which together produce from three-fourths to four-fifths of the hops of the United States, have largely increased their acreage, the former 10 per cent., and the latter 7 per cent. Kansas has also engaged largely in hop-raising, having increased her acreage 50 per cent. this year in the counties reporting. An increased acreage is also noted in Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Iowa, the increment of the last named being 14 per cent. New Hampshire, Delaware, and Kentucky maintained their last year's area, while the other hop-producing States fell off.

New York and Kansas report the highest condition, 10 per cent. above average. Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, and Oregon, are full average or above. The other hop-producing States are below average, ranging from 99 in Pennsylvania to 83 in Minnesota.

HAY AND PASTURES.

The rains injured a large amount of hay by delaying the cutting beyond the proper time, and still larger quantities by damages between cutting and securing. But they had a compensating effect in producing extraordinary second crops, which have generally been secured in good condition. The grasshoppers in some localities were especially destructive upon timothy; but such injuries were compensated by crops of prairie and other wild grass, almost unprecedented in quantity and of unusually good quality. The hay-product in that section is, therefore, not only very large compared with last year, but above average.

Our returns show that the practice of providing against the danger of a deficiency in the ordinary crop by sowing millet and Hungarian grass is on the increase, and with very favorable results. In Lauderdale, Alabama, large quantities of both kinds were sown, producing excellent crops well secured. In Fayette, Mississippi, a large area of millet yielded a very heavy crop. An unusual quantity was grown in Independence, Arkansas, and in Newton it is superseding oats. In Tennessee, Bledsoe reports that large crops were raised, producing more to the acre than anything else; and Morgan, that it is "the only product the farmers can boast of," yielding 3½ to 4 tons to the acre. In Saginaw, Michigan, a quantity three times greater than ever before was sown, with the best results in yield and curing. In Missouri, Clay harvested very little timothy or clover, but "millet and Hungarian grass were substituted, and did well;" in Cass, where the hay-crop was destroyed by grasshoppers, millet yielded a first-rate crop. Vernon produced greater crops of millet and Hungarian grass than ever before, the farmers taking the hint from the fact that grasshoppers, chinches, and drought had conspired to almost entirely destroy timothy and other tame grasses the previous season. Holt met the destruction of timothy by grasshoppers in the same way; and Maries saved, in good condition, a very fine crop of Hungarian grass. In Wyandotte, Kansas, a heavy crop of these grasses was produced; and in Leavenworth, where timothy and clover were totally lost, they were raised in sufficient quantities to bring the figures for hay up to 110.

The States returning a product of timothy larger than last year are, Maine, 107; North Carolina and California, 106; Arkansas, 109; Tennessee, West Virginia, and Indiana, 103; Kentucky and Iowa, 115; Ohio, 105; Wisconsin, 101; Nebraska, 126. The relative decrease is greatest in New Jersey, 63; Massachusetts and Connecticut, 72; and Kansas, 77. Other States range between 79 and 100 per cent. of last year's crop.

The only States in which the condition of timothy, when harvested, was above average are, North Carolina, 103; Mississippi, 104; Arkansas, 106; and Oregon, 101. In Vermont, Wisconsin, and Kansas it was average. It was lowest in Illinois, 64. Indiana was 74; Ohio, 77; other States from 80 to 99.

The States returning a product of hay of all kinds equal to last year's are North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, and Michigan. The crop was greater in Maine, 109; Mississippi, 118; Louisiana, 126; Arkansas, 120;

Tennessee, 111; West Virginia, 103; Kentucky, 114; Ohio, 106; Illinois, 101; Wisconsin, 107; Iowa, 112; Missouri, 105; Kansas, 149; Nebraska, 142; it was most reduced in New Jersey, 63, the next in order being Maryland and California, 69; Delaware, 76; Virginia, 80; New York, 83; Pennsylvania, 84. In the remaining States the extremes are 93 and 99. Reports from all the States, averaged, make the whole product about 5 per cent. less than last year. It is probable that the surplus of other forage-products will fully make up this deficiency.

MAINE.—*Piscataquis:* A bountiful crop; 20 per cent. above that of last year. *Aroostook:* Large yield but poor quality, owing to wet weather. *Oxford:* Good and well secured. *York:* Considerably injured on low ground. *Androscoggin:* More than last year; secured in fair condition.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Cheshire:* An abundant crop of rowen, sufficient to make the forage of all kinds fully up to an average. *Strafford:* While the quantity of timothy, compared with last year, is 80, the quality is at least 110.

VERMONT.—*Orleans:* A full crop secured. *Franklin:* Nearly an average yield. *Rutland:* Good crop. *Windsor:* The first crop of hay less than average, but is supplemented with the largest second crop ever harvested, and secured in perfect condition. *Caledonia:* More second crop than in any previous years.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Plymouth:* The wet weather in July and August has secured a large second crop of hay.

NEW YORK.—*Tioga:* August a wet month, and the late cut damaged. *Queens:* Harvested in fine order. *Madison:* Less in quantity, but average or above in quality. *Steuben:* Reduced by drought. *Broome:* Very light and much injured in gathering. *Jefferson:* Secured in good condition. *Orange:* The lightest crop harvested in many years. To meet the deficiency a large breadth of fodder-corn was planted and is looking remarkably well. *Sullivan:* About half a crop.

NEW JERSEY.—*Burlington:* All available second crops will be gathered. *Warren:* Very light crop, gathered in good condition.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Wayne:* Hay-crop light; secured in better than average condition; will not average more than one-third of a crop, owing to drought in June and July. *Armstrong:* Slightly damaged by wet harvest. *Montgomery:* The first crop of hay not average in quantity, but never better in quality; late rains will give a large second crop. *Beaver:* Better than last year in quantity, but not so well saved. *Fayette:* Considerably damaged by wet weather in harvest. *Crawford:* The largest crop for many years. *Indiana:* A very light crop, gathered in a wet condition. *Sullivan:* But half a crop. *Washington:* Timothy considerably damaged by grasshoppers.

MARYLAND.—*Howard:* Cut short. *Baltimore:* Clover, light; timothy, better.

VIRGINIA.—*Page:* Almost a failure. *Floyd:* Damaged by continued rains. *Madison:* Very short crop. *Bland:* A larger crop than for some years. *Pulaski:* Clover damaged by incessant rains. *Wythe:* Much badly damaged in the cock. *Bedford:* Short; think the second crop, if cut, would outyield the first. *Craig:* Very much bleached. *Orange:* A short crop of clover and orchard-grass, but the rains came in time to make a fair crop of timothy. *Charles:* The clover-crop very short, but timothy a fair average. *Highland:* Good. *Montgomery:* Injured by protracted rains; large quantities washed away by freshets.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Chowan:* Wet weather has much hindered the saving of good hay. *Davie:* Crop injured by wet weather.

GEORGIA.—*Muscogee:* The rains too late for hay. *Elbert:* Good crop. *Glynn:* Injured by the long drought.

ALABAMA.—*Lauderdale:* A large crop of German millet and Hungarian grass sown, and the hay saved is of excellent quality. *Morgan:* The natural grasses are unusually fine.

MISSISSIPPI.—*La Fayette:* A large area of millet sown, and a very large yield.

TEXAS.—*De Witt:* Badly set back by drought. *Kaufman:* In a week or two the prairie-grass will be in fine condition for hay. *Nueces:* Grass growing finely. *Gillespie:* Grass for hay is growing now in fields and prairies. *Victoria:* Almost a failure from the long drought. *Red River:* Abundant. *Goliad:* A short crop of hay, caused by drought; but the recent rains will give an autumn crop.

ARKANSAS.—*Garland:* Did well. *Independence:* An unusual quantity of millet grown this year. *Crawford:* Benefited by the rains almost beyond measure.

TENNESSEE.—*Bledsoe:* Very fine crops of German millet, which makes more hay to the acre than anything else. *Sevier:* Saved in a miserably poor condition. *Morgan:* Most of the hay damaged for the want of sunshine. The Dutch millet is the only product the farmers can boast of. It has yielded 3½ to 4 tons per acre. *Greene:* Grass was good, but rain and floods ruined it largely. *Wilson:* Much the largest hay-crop ever raised. *Fulton:* Only moderate yield. Wild or prairie grass splendid, and many are saving hay from the woods-grass.

WEST VIRGINIA.—*Cabell:* Badly damaged. *Harrison:* On bottom-lands badly sanded and considerable loss. *Tyler:* Stacks floated off by the floods. *Wayne:* Greatly injured in harvest. *Raleigh:* Better than last year 25 per cent. *Pleasants:* Materially injured by continued rains. *Grant:* Put up in damaged condition. *Berkeley:* Rains came too late for the hay-crop. *Jackson:* A good deal damaged by water. *Gilmer:* All bottom-lands were overflowed, and the hay spoiled by being sanded. *Braxton:* Was double that of last year, but cured in a bleached and injured condition. *Mercer:* Average crop gathered, but damaged much by rains. *Upshur:* Considerably damaged by the high waters. *Nicholas:* Grasses ruined by the army-worm. *Barbour:* Damaged by the rains; very little over half a crop saved.

KENTUCKY.—*Callaway:* Good crop. *Shelby:* Much damaged by wet weather. *Laurel:* Saved very wet. *Grant:* The product of timothy was large, but owing to wet weather, was not harvested till late, and in poor condition. Clover-hay destroyed before it could be gathered into the stack. *Logan:* Hay injured 10 per cent. by the wet weather. *Scott:* An average crop, damaged 25 per cent. by the wet. *Carroll:* Clover in many cases ruined by the rains; timothy, though badly damaged, will be above average. *Spencer:* Largely injured by the rains. *Russell:* Have saved more than usual, but it stood too long on the ground and formed much woody fiber

OHIO.—*Hocking:* Badly damaged in harvest by wet weather. *Henry:* Timothy never better, but injured by rain after cutting. *Ross:* Scarce; $10 to $15 per ton in the meadow. *Monroe:* Considerably damaged, yet the yield over a half crop. *Delaware:* Both clover and timothy a good yield but got up in poor condition. *Hancock:* Large crop seriously injured by the wet. *Medina:* Considerably injured by rains; Hungarian grass and millet were largely sown, and being later than clover and timothy, the crops were secured in better condition. *Van Wert:* Timothy promised well, but the rains damaged it; could not be harvested till long after it was ripe. *Washington:* Not more than half saved in good condition. *Pike:* Damaged by rains, 40 per cent. after cutting. *Scioto:* Considerable destroyed by floods.

MICHIGAN.—*Calhoun:* A light crop. *Saginaw:* Three times the millet ever raised here before; a first-rate crop, with fine weather for curing. *Washtenaw:* Secured in good condition, and good in quality. *Branch:* Plenty and good; secured in good order.

INDIANA.—*Franklin:* Very little of the crop good. *Floyd:* Very light crop. *Howard:* Very little clover cut, and timothy stood so long that it was hardly worth cutting. *Grant:* Hay-crop was splendid, but the rains destroyed a large amount. *Clarke:* Badly damaged by the rains. *Washington:* Saved a considerable crop of grass and weeds for hay. *Clay:* The meadows had long been ripe and the seed falling off before they could be cut. *Hamilton:* On an average, poor stuff.

ILLINOIS.—*Grundy:* Damaged one-half in value by excessive rains. *Pike:* Most of the hay damaged by wet. *Madison:* The extraordinary rains caused a second growth of hay, which may be considered as making up for the quality of the first. *Pope:* A large amount of clover uncut; ruined by the rains. *Clark:* Damaged by the rainy season. *Mason:* The prairie-hay will make up the deficiency in timothy. *Menard:* The product large; damaged by the rains. *Jersey:* Turned out well. *Perry:* Reduced in quantity and quality by rains. *Richland:* Many farmers are cutting the wild grasses for winter forage. *Sangamon:* Large product, but most of it in poor condition.

WISCONSIN.—*Columbia:* Good. *Walworth:* First-rate crop. *Brown:* The timothy in nearly all the old hay-fields was winter-killed, but fields of the previous year's seeding produced abundantly. *Saint Croix:* Cut short by dry spring and summer. *Adams:* Timothy and marsh better than for years, and clover unusually good.

MINNESOTA.—*Renville:* Scarce. *Steele:* Prairie-hay not so good as tame hay, which is very fine. *Pope:* Marsh-hay abundant and good. *Nicollet:* Damaged by rains. *Winona:* Badly destroyed in stacks by rains and floods.

IOWA.—*Appanoose:* Timothy very good. *Decatur:* Best time ever known for cutting and curing. *Marion:* Turned out well, but much of it damaged by wet weather. *Pottawatamie:* Abundance of grass, but so much rain that we cannot get it cured.

MISSOURI.—*Newton:* Large yield, but damaged by rain. *Clay:* Very little timothy and clover harvested; millet and Hungarian grass substituted, and did will. *Cass:* Millet and prairie-grass were never better, but the hay-crop destroyed by grasshoppers. *Chariton:* A large crop of hay, and saved in good condition. *Nodaway:* Timothy about half destroyed by grasshoppers, and injured by wet weather; later hay never better. *Caldwell:* Badly injured in harvesting by rains. *Moniteau:* Much of the hay was lost by the wet weather. *Butler:* Good crop, but damaged by the rains. *Franklin:* Badly damaged by rains after cutting. *Vernon:* Timothy and other tame meadows were almost entirely killed last year by drought, chinches, and grasshoppers; but there never before was raised such a crop of millet and Hungarian grass. *Lincoln:* Damaged by rain. *Adair:* More than last year 10 per cent., and of average quality. *Dallas:* Timothy could not be saved until too ripe, owing to heavy rains. *Holt:* Timothy-meadows destroyed by grasshoppers, but prairie-hay superior, and more millet and Hungarian grass than usual. *Laclede:* Splendid. *Maries:* Was extra-good, but late harvested; the finest Hungarian grass ever raised, saved in good time and condition.

Ralls: Timothy suffered much from wet weather. *Worth:* Timothy injured by the grasshoppers eating off the leaves. *Benton:* Prairie-hay better than for ten years; timothy destroyed by wet weather. *Henry:* Timothy-meadows almost destroyed by grasshoppers, but the wild and prairie grasses excellent.

KANSAS.—*Dauphin:* Clover and timothy nearly all destroyed by grasshoppers; prairie-grass as good as ever, but not much left in the county. *Franklin:* Most of the timothy was destroyed by the grasshoppers; nothing can exceed the growth of our prairie-grass; much of the "blue-stem" is 6 to 8 feet high. *Neosho:* The wild prairie-grass is immense; blue-stem, over large tracts of valley-land, is higher than the head of a man riding through it on horseback. *Linn:* Prairie-grass was never known better. *Dickinson:* Prairie-hay being put up in large quantities. *Douglas:* Promise of one of the heaviest crops ever harvested. *Cherokee:* Splendid, and large quantities being put up. *Butler:* Have sometimes seen the prairie-grass heavier, but the quality never was so good. *Ellis:* Very heavy crop. *Leavenworth:* The large amount of millet and Hungarian grass raises the hay up to 110, in spite of the entire loss of timothy and clover. *Wyandotte:* Hungarian millet a heavy crop. *Osage:* The quantity of wild grass double that of last year, and of the best quality. *Washington:* Thousands of tons of blue-grass will be put up; can winter our stock, and that in the grasshopper counties of Missouri.

NEBRASKA.—*Webster:* Very heavy. *Clay:* Will be plenty. *Madison:* Hay from prairie-grass the best for years. *Antelope:* Hundreds of tons lost by rains, but grass plenty, and, with good weather, more than an average crop will be secured.

CALIFORNIA.—*Del Norte:* Haying finished; good condition and heavy product. *San Bernardino:* Hay in abundance, chiefly alfalfa.

STOCK-HOGS.

The number of stock-hogs kept for fattening is generally below that of last year, the only States reporting an equal number being Vermont, North Carolina, and Oregon. As last year witnessed a considerable reduction from its predecessor, the present report does not indicate any superabundance of swine in the country. The New England States show but a slight diminution, except in Massachusetts and Connecticut, where the deficiency will probably be about 10 per cent. The Middle States fall below last year, from 2 per cent. in Pennsylvania to 7 per cent. in New Jersey. The South Atlantic States, except North Carolina, are deficient from 2 per cent. in Maryland to 10 per cent. in Virginia. The Gulf States come short from 1 per cent. in Florida to 13 per cent. in Louisiana. In the inland Southern States the deficiencies run from 6 per cent. in West Virginia to 21 per cent. in Tennessee. In the great pork-producing States north of the Ohio River and west of the Mississippi, there is a very considerable reduction, Ohio and Indiana, 13 per per cent.; Michigan, 8 per cent.; Illinois, 15 per cent.; Wisconsin and Minnesota, 4 per cent.; Iowa, 10 per cent.; Missouri, 31 per cent.; Kansas, 47 per cent.; and Nebraska, 21 per cent. The destruction of feed-crops by grasshoppers caused a heavy export of hogs from the last two States, and the same influence was considerably felt also in Missouri. On the Pacific coast, California falls 5 per cent. short of last year, and Oregon 2 per cent. No State reports an increased number. The average condition as to size and weight also shows a decline from last year, but not to so great an extent as the number. Oregon is the only State that reports an improved condition, and that of only 1 per cent. The States reporting a condition equal to last year are, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia. The New England States generally are nearly up to last year, the greatest deficiency, 4 per cent., being in Massachusetts. Of the Middle States, New York comes short but 1 per cent. The South Atlantic States also show small deficiencies, that of Georgia, 4 per cent., being the greatest. The Gulf States fall off from 2 per cent. in Florida to 11 per cent. in Louisiana; the inland Southern States from 2 per cent. in West Virginia to 9 per cent. in Arkansas and Kentucky; the States north of the Ohio River from 2 per cent.

in Ohio to 8 per cent. in Wisconsin; the States west of the Mississippi River from 4 per cent. in Minnesota to 19 per cent. in Kansas. On the Pacific coast California is 5 per cent. short, and Oregon 1 per cent. in advance of last year.

INSECT-INJURIES.

Our statistical correspondence, while indicating the usual variety of injurious insects in different parts of the country, gives welcome evidence of the fact that the range of destructive influence, on the whole, has been much narrower than in former years, the losses inflicted being quite inconsiderable in the aggregate. The Colorado beetle has reached New England, but its severest ravages were felt in the Middle States, Maryland, and Virginia. In the West it was comparatively innocuous. The dreaded grasshopper of the transmississippi region seems to be perishing from the assaults of parasites; its demonstrations of destructive power were far less formidable than last year. The grass army-worm, or something resembling it, was especially destructive of the oat-crop in Ohio and a few counties of adjacent States. The dreaded chinch-bug made its power felt in only a few localities. Cotton-insects were heard of in but few places, and their ravages were too trifling to affect the general yield of the crop in any degree worthy of mention. Fruit and grain insects were very sporadic in their manifestations, doing but little general damage. A few unknown insects are noted which, upon a fuller description, will probably be identified with well-known species. The following is a brief summary of the county reports:

COLORADO BEETLE, (*Doryphora decem-lineata.*)—A single county in New England (Cheshire, New Hampshire) reports the presence of this insect with, however, but slight damage. In New York, a light visitation is noted in Oneida, Queens, Schenectady, Washington, Saratoga, Wyoming, Genesee, Jefferson, Rockland, Otsego. In some cases they were far more numerous in village-gardens than on farms. In Richmond they did considerable damage. In New Jersey, Atlantic reports serious injury, until the bugs were driven off by hand-picking and Paris green. In Sussex, after destroying the leaves, they attacked the tubers. In Salem and Camden they were very destructive upon late potatoes. In Burlington they were in the roads and all over the farms. In Mercer the perfect insects were but lightly affected by Paris green, but were easily shaken off into pans and destroyed; the larvæ, however, were readily destroyed by the poison. In Gloucester and Warren they were present in great numbers, being frequently no less destructive to egg-plants and tomatoes than to potatoes. In Pennsylvania they were troublesome in Lycoming, Beaver, Berks, Northampton, Wyoming, Lebanon, and Northumberland. The infliction was, in many cases, very severe, but the farmers stoutly resisted it with Paris green, hand-picking, and other devices, and their efforts were crowned with a good degree of success.

The beetles were very numerous and voracious in Prince George's, Washington, Caroline, Worcester, Baltimore, and Howard, Maryland. They were manfully resisted and the crops measurably saved. The heavy and frequent rains, however, washed the poison from the plants, requiring its frequent renewal. In Prince George's many fields were entirely ruined. An equally severe visitation is reported in several counties of Virginia, viz: Westmoreland, Essex, King George, Prince William, Fairfax, Madison, and Buchanan. Some farmers were chary in the use of Paris green, fearing its poisonous effects upon the pota-

toes; in such cases the crop was nearly swept. In other cases hand-picking alone was successfully resorted to; in others, the pests were so numerous and voracious that the most strenuous efforts were insufficient to check them.

They were numerous in some parts of Jefferson, West Virginia. One county in Ohio, Columbiana, reports them as troublesome, and two in Michigan, Manistee and Menomonee. They were present also in Orange and Ohio, Indiana. In Monroe, Illinois, they covered the potato-crops. Wisconsin reports them in Sauk, Douglas, Ozaukee, and Outagamie. In some places the pests were fewer than last year, and in others more numerous. They were noted in Pope, Minnesota. In Iowa, they were less numerous in Sioux than last year, while Hancock reports a greater number than for three years past. They are also mentioned in the reports from Washington, Missouri; Montgomery, Kansas, and Washington, Nebraska. In the West the visitation was comparatively light, while in the Eastern States it appears to be approximating its culmination.

GRASSHOPPERS.—The *Caloptenus femur-rubrum* is noted in Sullivan, New Hampshire, and Washington, Pennsylvania. In Craig, Virginia, it destroyed tobacco, and was heard from in Jefferson, West Virginia, in Belmont, Noble, and Vinton, Ohio, and in Marquette and Mecosta, Michigan. An insect described as a "small red-headed grasshopper" thronged the meadows of Monroe, Tennessee, where they have been observed for several years, but not so numerously before this year. A very destructive grasshopper is reported in Lincoln, of the same State.

Two counties in Wisconsin, Dodge and Outagamie, report great destruction, the one in wheat and the other in clover, by a species of *Caloptenus* which cannot be identified from the description. In Minnesota the *C. spretus* was very destructive in several counties. They riddled the east half of Renville and made destructive raids through the northeast of Noble. They cut down the crops of Blue Earth 25 per cent. and 33 per cent. in Redwood. They were exceedingly numerous and destructive in Watonwan, Brown, Nicollet, and Cottonwood. They did less damage in Morton, Sibley, and Lyon. They greatly damaged cereals and fruits in Fremont and Audubon, Iowa. Nodaway, Clay, Clinton, Franklin, Henry, Bates, and Platte, Missouri, complain of serious injuries. In Kansas they left tokens of their mischievous presence in Bourbon, Jackson, Miami, Neosho, Shawnee, Wyandotte, Anderson, Atchison, Brown, Johnson, and Marshall. In many cases a threatened visitation was entirely escaped, or left but light injury behind. In Nebraska they were more or less severe in Antelope, Cass, Johnson, Richardson, and Boone. In Hull the insects were largely destroyed by parasites. From two to eleven worms were observed upon the body of a single grasshopper, feeding upon their internal parts, and leaving only an empty shell. In Furnas at least a third of the insects noticed were infested with red parasites. This pest is evidently declining very fast, and the earnest hopes of a cessation of their ravages expressed by our correspondents appear to have a solid foundation in facts.

A correspondent in Le Roy, Coffee County, Kansas, reports a visitation of a severity approaching that of last year. Grasshoppers here cut the wheat in the head, devoured the corn as fast as it came up, and stood guard over the roots. They demolished the potatoes and garden-vegetables by wholesale, even swimming streams to find new ground to forage on. They devoured the fruit, foliage, and even the bark of fruit-trees. They were here also greatly infested with parasites.

CHINCH-BUGS, (*Micropus* [*Rhyparochromus*] *leucopterus.*)—This insect

shortened oats-crops in Halifax, Virginia, and would have been very injurious in Orange but for heavy rains; in Loudoun they were noted in wheat, but not in corn. In Jefferson, West Virginia, they infested wheat and Hungarian grass. Indiana reports them in Madison and Ohio Counties. In Illinois, Henderson, Carroll, Lake, Ogle, Cook, and Edwards suffered considerable loss in wheat, corn, and other cereals; in some cases their numbers and voracity were appalling. In Wisconsin they were very injurious to grain-crops in Juneau, Sauk, Waukesha, Dodge, Green Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Milwaukee, Crawford, Monroe, Vernon, and Walworth. In Washington they made their first appearance, but too late to do much damage. In several cases the advent of cold rains saved crops from destruction. They were destructive also in Clayton, Iowa, as also in Nodaway, Pettis, and Holt, Missouri. In Butler, Kansas, they swarmed in the early season, but the later rains greatly repressed their activity; they were present also in Franklin and Brown. They injured cereal-crops in Johnson, Richardson, and Washington, Nebraska.

GRASS ARMY-WORMS, '(*Leucania unipuncta*, prob.)—This insect appeared in Lincoln, Maine, early in August, and destroyed some fields of grain and other crops. In Newport, Rhode Island, they overran several fields, eating all the grass and most of the cereals, including some cornfields. They were here fully as destructive as in 1861. They also appeared in Cambria and Chester, Pennsylvania; in Frederick, Maryland; in Craig, Grayson, and Augusta, Virginia; Tucker, Randolph, and Nicholas, West Virginia. Insects called army-worms were destructive upon the oats-crop of Ohio. In Fulton, where they had previously been comparatively unknown, they came by millions, cutting the stalks of oats and leaving the ground covered with the grain. Hancock lost 60 per cent. of the crop, which was also greatly injured in Henry, Van Wert, Williams, Fulton, Montgomery, Mercer, Auglaize, Crawford, Delaware, Lucas, Union, Warren, Morrow, and Adams. In Licking the general destruction of oats was supplemented by serious injury to the corn. They cut off the leaves and head of the oats just ready to harvest. The insect is described as resembling the cut-worm, but a little lighter colored, being a light brown. In some cases they attacked every green thing. In Monroe and Branch, Michigan, they destroyed not only oats, but grass, corn, wheat, and rye. They are reported also in Franklin, La Porte, Whitley, and De Kalb, Indiana, and in Alexander and Ogle, Illinois.

COTTON-INSECTS.—Reports of insect-injuries to the cotton-crop are very rare. Caterpillars (*Anomis xylinae*, [*Aletia argillacea*, Hub.]) appeared in Early, Georgia, and in Jackson and Columbia, Florida. Bollworms (*Heliothis armigera*) were more numerous than for eight years in Lowndes, Mississippi. Lice (*Aphis*, sp.) were troublesome in Caddo, Louisiana. In Covington, Alabama, an insect, designated as "gnats or lice," never before seen in that region, caused widespread injury. They cause an exudation from the plant, which, on drying, leaves a dusty powder; their punctures cause speedy death to the plant.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Fruit-caterpillars (*Clisio campa*) destroyed many apples in Franklin, Oxford, and Androscoggin, Maine, and in Platte, Missouri. Coddling moths (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) injured apples in Orleans, Vermont; Manistee, Michigan; and Holt, Missouri. The borer (*Ægeria tipuliformis*) injured currant-bushes in Kalamazoo, Michigan. The grape-vine borer (*Æ. polistiformis*) was destructive in Holt, Missouri.

The weevil (*Diplosis tritici*) is reported in Piscataquis and Waldo, Maine; Howard, Indiana; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Washington, Nebraska. The curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) greatly injured plums

in Holt, Missouri. Cut-worms (*Agrotis*, sp.) materially reduced the tobacco-crop in New Haven, Connecticut; they were equally severe upon the corn-crop in Saratoga and Wyoming, New York. Grub-worms (*Lachnosterna*, sp.) cut down corn 25 per cent. in Dukes, Massachusetts, besides damaging pastures considerably. Similar injuries are reported in Washington, New York, and Vernon, Wisconsin. Lice (*Aphis*, sp.) are noted in Richland, Wisconsin, and Holt, Missouri. In Morgan, Tennessee, some farmers were annoyed by a black worm, 1½ to 2 inches long, with two parallel white stripes upon the head; it ate the fodder from the corn-stalks. In Catoosa, Georgia, corn was injured by a worm penetrating the ear from the silk to the butt. A new corn-insect, somewhat resembling a cabbage-louse, is complained of in Columbia, Wisconsin. It lives in the ground and gnaws the bark from the roots. A new green bug injured heads of wheat in Dodge, Wisconsin. In Douglas County, of the same State, a small black bug, half an inch long, slim, and very lively, ate potato-tops very rapidly. Slaked lime was found an effective destroyer of the pest.

Table showing the condition of the crops, &c., on the first day of August, 1875.

States.	CORN.	SPRING-WHEAT.	SPRING-RYE.	OATS.	BARLEY.	BUCKWHEAT.		POTATOES, (*Solanum tuberosum.*)	POTATOES, (*Batatas edulis,*) SWEET.	TOBACCO.
	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.
Maine	94	102	99	92	98	96	102	103	.....	.....
New Hampshire	98	100	101	100	99	100	100	99	.....	92
Vermont	97	101	101	105	106	100	98	102	.....	90
Massachusetts	93	100	98	100	100	125	83	92	.....	95
Rhode Island	95	100	110	93	87	.....	.....	101	.....	.....
Connecticut	105	100	.....	104	102	100	96	106	.....	97
New York	95	97	95	104	101	101	97	102	.....	98
New Jersey	109	.....	.....	77	.....	107	100	104	103	.....
Pennsylvania	103	93	93	100	97	100	100	103	99	92
Delaware	100	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	75	100	.....
Maryland	105	.....	.....	83	.....	95	100	84	99	104
Virginia	108	.....	.....	76	.....	97	100	96	99	105
North Carolina	103	.....	102	96	.....	101	102	100	99	111
South Carolina	83	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	95	88	.....
Georgia	85	.....	87	90	.....	.....	.....	91	84	95
Florida	91	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	100	78	106
Alabama	100	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	86	86	97
Mississippi	111	.....	100	117	.....	.....	.....	102	106	107
Louisiana	93	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	96	95	.....
Texas	88	.....	112	111	111	.....	.....	106	89	89
Arkansas	109	.....	.....	111	96	.....	.....	106	100	99
Tennessee	114	.....	92	71	89	100	102	110	102	99
West Virginia	106	.....	.....	96	.....	99	99	107	103	100
Kentucky	102	.....	.....	63	77	105	93	112	87	93
Ohio	91	87	.....	94	83	104	99	117	100	95
Michigan	98	102	102	101	106	110	100	101	.....	.....
Indiana	82	.....	.....	63	63	106	93	97	92	76
Illinois	99	82	.....	78	83	96	96	131	97	72
Wisconsin	89	99	107	111	98	103	96	108	.....	85
Minnesota	82	99	108	97	99	107	91	95	.....	.....
Iowa	87	78	95	100	85	98	98	115	95	.....
Missouri	112	65	78	85	88	120	104	107	107	101
Kansas	113	77	93	66	76	123	106	107	100	99
Nebraska	105	60	107	63	84	128	112	87	84	.....
California	89	68	.....	104	75	.....	.....	81	112	.....
Oregon	101	93	95	103	98	105	94	92	.....	.....

Table showing the condition of the crops, &c., on the first day of August, 1875—Continued.

States.	HAY.			PASTURE.	BEANS.	COTTON.	SORGHUM.	SUGAR-CANE, (*not Sorghum.*)	APPLES.	PEACHES.	GRAPES.
	Average condition of timothy, August 1.	Product of clover compared with last year.	Average condition of clover when cut.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.
Maine	105	109	105	107	101	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	87
New Hampshire	95	90	96	97	100	.....	.....	.....	69	81	94
Vermont	101	94	99	104	100	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	97
Massachusetts	77	72	86	84	101	.....	.....	.....	94	100	89
Rhode Island	88	57	100	70	100	.....	.....	.....	125	87	105
Connecticut	82	70	81	66	102	.....	100	.....	41	102	117
New York	91	84	94	100	101	.....	.....	.....	61	72	86
New Jersey	74	52	85	96	100	.....	.....	.....	71	106	100
Pennsylvania	81	77	92	95	100	.....	.....	.....	56	52	93
Delaware	60	70	75	60	100	.....	.....	.....	60	140	100
Maryland	76	71	88	88	101	.....	.....	.....	75	93	104
Virginia	84	76	83	97	98	97	105	.....	44	31	90
North Carolina	104	99	98	105	102	99	101	.....	45	18	94
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	88	88	84	.....	.....	26	23	80
Georgia	87	87	89	84	90	86	100	80	71	68	90
Florida	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	85	.....	89	.....	58	96
Alabama	96	98	95	92	104	93	94	91	76	79	94
Mississippi	75	96	93	104	103	104	101	102	97	104	96
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	95	87	99	.....	91	101	95	106
Texas	105	.....	.....	89	87	93	82	.....	101	87	99
Arkansas	100	102	102	106	106	108	103	.....	94	96	94
Tennessee	93	95	92	111	100	107	103	110	43	21	92
West Virginia	86	98	85	104	99	.....	93	102	27	24	.....
Kentucky	82	89	78	114	94	.....	91	.....	33	23	69
Ohio	89	66	74	111	99	.....	94	.....	10	3	.....
Michigan	90	95	97	92	102	.....	.....	.....	54	12	78
Indiana	79	76	70	111	95	.....	89	.....	34	43	81
Illinois	81	69	73	119	94	.....	99	.....	51	25	.....
Wisconsin	100	94	100	96	99	.....	102	.....	60	.....	95
Minnesota	88	92	100	89	93	.....	89	.....	86	.....	90
Iowa	100	90	94	113	99	.....	84	.....	70	.....	99
Missouri	92	99	89	120	102	103	106	.....	75	62	75
Kansas	81	75	79	119	104	.....	106	.....	54	66	73
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	120	100	.....	98	.....	56	.....	83
California	101	174	95	70	88	.....	.....	.....	66	44	104
Oregon	100	98	98	103	95	.....	.....	.....	83	76	101

Table showing the condition of the crops, &c., on the 1st day of September, 1875.

States.	CORN.	WHEAT.	RYE.	OATS.	BARLEY.	BUCK-WHEAT.	POTATOES. (*Solanum tuberosum.*)	POTATOES. (*Batatas edulis,*) SWEET.	TOBACCO.	COTTON.	HAY.		
	Average condition September 1.	Average condition when harvested.	Average condition when harvested.	Average condition when harvested.	Average condition when harvested.	Average condition September 1.	Average condition September 1.	Average condition September 1.	Average condition September 1.	Average condition September 1.	Product of timothy compared with last year.	Average condition of timothy when harvested.	Product of hay of all kinds compared with last year.
Maine	105	96	100	106	101	95	91	.....	.....	.....	107	98	109
New Hampshire	100	101	102	101	100	102	98	.....	87	.....	92	98	95
Vermont	98	98	97	107	104	103	91	.....	.....	.....	89	100	93
Massachusetts	100	100	92	95	102	110	101	.....	102	.....	72	85	79
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	108	100	101	101	102	103	99	.....	102	.....	72	97	72
New York	99	65	90	98	98	100	106	.....	94	.....	86	94	83
New Jersey	111	90	94	84	.....	110	93	102	.....	.....	63	90	63
Pennsylvania	108	85	92	94	92	103	103	95	98	.....	82	87	84
Delaware	100	92	100	80	.....	100	75	100	.....	.....	85	80	76
Maryland	106	92	94	88	71	101	76	98	98	.....	79	93	69
Virginia	112	86	92	79	.....	110	97	97	112	100	87	89	80
North Carolina	104	97	95	92	.....	.....	93	100	92	90	106	103	100
South Carolina	87	97	.....	91	.....	.....	100	90	.....	80	.....	.....	98
Georgia	90	98	99	92	.....	.....	93	87	96	76	98	91	100
Florida	83	.....	92	89	.....	.....	97	83	100	75	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	105	105	101	93	97	.....	81	86	102	87	.....	.....	99
Mississippi	116	139	100	108	.....	.....	101	114	103	98	100	104	118
Louisiana	85	85	87	98	.....	.....	90	97	.....	88	.....	.....	126
Texas	89	122	109	106	108	.....	91	93	94	94	90	78	100
Arkansas	103	113	112	114	.....	111	99	109	105	99	109	106	120
Tennessee	114	98	98	76	94	99	103	100	92	96	103	91	111
West Virginia	107	74	85	71	95	93	100	98	94	.....	103	99	103
Kentucky	103	80	85	67	65	94	106	90	86	.....	115	87	114
Ohio	97	61	81	68	71	100	112	95	66	.....	105	77	106
Michigan	101	88	99	103	103	99	118	95	97	.....	97	98	100
Indiana	83	61	78	52	64	102	109	90	81	.....	103	74	98
Illinois	95	73	92	70	78	97	125	100	75	.....	96	64	101
Wisconsin	60	98	102	105	102	43	101	.....	60	.....	101	100	107
Minnesota	72	101	99	94	99	83	97	.....	.....	.....	99	94	97
Iowa	92	77	92	99	81	93	126	97	100	.....	115	99	112
Missouri	111	67	86	92	85	109	112	102	105	103	94	88	105
Kansas	109	83	90	76	74	111	108	100	99	.....	77	100	149
Nebraska	93	80	90	91	79	105	139	95	.....	.....	126	94	142
California	95	70	86	94	80	.....	94	94	.....	.....	106	97	69
Oregon	100	106	98	95	96	93	95	.....	92	.....	100	101	94

Table showing the condition of the crops, &c., on the 1st day of September—Continued.

States.	BEANS.	SORGHUM.	SUGAR-CANE, (not *Sorghum.*)	HOPS.		STOCK HOGS.		WOOL.	APPLES.	PEACHES.	GRAPES.
	Average condition September 1.	Average condition September 1.	Average condition September 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition September 1.	Number for fattening compared with last year.	Average condition as to weight and size.	Weight of fleece compared with an average clip.	Average condition September 1.	Product compared with an average.	Average condition September 1.
Maine	100	.....	.....	97	103	93	99	100	48	.....	87
New Hampshire	100	.....	.....	100	100	99	98	100	74	105	98
Vermont	98	.....	.....	89	94	100	99	100	65	.....	82
Massachusetts	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	96	96	90	105	97
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	100	100	54	105	106
New York	100	.....	.....	110	110	95	99	101	65	88	94
New Jersey	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	100	100	61	97	95
Pennsylvania	98	.....	.....	98	99	98	100	100	47	41	99
Delaware	100	100	.....	100	100	97	100	100	70	112	100
Maryland	96	104	.....	.....	.....	98	99	100	88	102	98
Virginia	100	91	.....	96	96	90	100	99	58	30	84
North Carolina	107	98	.....	.....	.....	100	98	100	47	16	92
South Carolina	105	105	.....	.....	.....	91	97	100	33	18	98
Georgia	93	100	80	.....	.....	96	96	97	76	85	95
Florida	105	.....	79	.....	.....	99	98	100	77	59	93
Alabama	98	99	88	.....	.....	95	94	101	80	87	98
Mississippi	101	114	109	.....	.....	95	90	101	95	108	106
Louisiana	.....	97	88	.....	.....	87	89	100	87	98	102
Texas	88	97	80	.....	.....	94	93	99	102	43	99
Arkansas	111	114	.....	.....	.....	90	91	99	99	106	111
Tennessee	105	105	.....	.....	.....	79	96	102	48	25	88
West Virginia	97	93	.....	92	104	94	98	101	52	32	83
Kentucky	94	95	.....	.....	.....	85	91	101	49	22	70
Ohio	93	101	.....	90	105	87	98	101	35	8	74
Michigan	98	87	.....	103	103	92	95	100	66	18	88
Indiana	91	93	.....	108	105	87	96	101	32	24	75
Illinois	88	95	.....	87	94	85	95	98	49	14	79
Wisconsin	71	43	.....	107	92	96	92	102	55	.....	53
Minnesota	91	79	.....	101	83	96	96	100	83	.....	88
Iowa	95	89	.....	114	98	90	95	101	76	.....	93
Missouri	99	103	.....	101	102	69	91	99	76	50	77
Kansas	104	110	.....	.....	.....	53	81	101	30	60	60
Nebraska	112	110	.....	.....	.....	79	95	100	83	.....	91
California	95	.....	.....	116	96	95	95	98	76	26	98
Oregon	99	.....	.....	146	100	98	101	97	86	72	82

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

IMMIGRATION.—*Chippewa, Mich.:* A very large immigration of Canadian farmers is settling in our county.

CASTOR-BEANS.—*Vernon, Mo.:* There will be at least 80,000 bushels of castor-beans raised in the county.

MILLET VERSUS OATS.—*Fulton Ark.:* German millet is superseding oats. The yield per acre, as compared with oats, is enormous.

FLAX IN KANSAS.—*Bourbon:* Flax has been very extensively raised and promises well; but the heavy rains for the last two weeks have prevented thrashing, and how it will turn out cannot yet be told. *Cherokee:* There was an unusually large acreage of flax sown, but it has suffered from wet weather. The thrashing-machines can hardly thrash it, as the lint has begun to be raised. Many fields have not yet been cut. *Shawnee:* The acreage of flax 50 per cent. greater than last year, but the yield will not be as much to the acre. The grasshoppers damaged it in the spring about 20 per cent. *Nemaha:* Only about 800 bushels of flaxseed were produced; of the 1,600 acres sown in this county, the grasshoppers destroyed 75 per cent. The remainder did well and was a paying crop. *Woolson:* The flax-crop, which equaled the oat-crop in acreage, has been almost entirely ruined.

FATALITY AMONG HOGS.—*Horry, S. C.:* A disease among hogs heretofore unknown in this country is sweeping some sections almost bare.

COW-PEASE.—*Gadsden, Fla.:* This crop is one of the most valuable of the South for the fattening of stock in the fall. The prospect for an abundant yield is now as fine as I have ever witnessed.

Shelby, Ala.: An extensive and promising pea-crop, it is hoped, will serve to partly extricate our farmers from the difficulty of a failure in the corn-crop, and perhaps enable them to winter their stock.

Jefferson, Ga.: The rain set in in time to benefit the pease. In Georgia the pea-crop is a very important one, being chiefly relied on for fattening hogs for bacon.

Drew, Ark.: Field-peas were never before so fine.

Claiborne, La.: The field-pease crop was never better.

WHEAT FROM THE DEPARTMENT.—*Bandera, Tex.:* This is the second year with Touzelle wheat from the Department. The average yield is 30 bushels per acre. It is decidedly the best winter variety ever introduced into the county. It has escaped the rust when four other varieties have rusted in the same field.

Newton, Ark.: The Clawson wheat received from the Department proves excellent. It is the finest I ever saw. One field of Fultz wheat averaged 25 bushels per acre. The Tappahannock proves generally good; we do not ask for better. The farmers have set aside all other kinds. *Fulton:* Tappahannock wheat is taking the lead in this county, followed closely by Fultz; by some the latter is preferred. In these two kinds of wheat the Department has been of great advantage to this county. Both kinds have increased and spread rapidly, and improve on each sowing.

ADVANTAGE FROM CANNING FRUIT.—*Wicomico, Md.:* The peach-crop,

though most abundant, has not proved remunerative to growers, and would have been lost had it not been for the canning of the fruit, which has been undertaken here on an extensive scale for the first time.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS IN NEW MEXICO.—*Dona Ana, N. Mex.:* My acquaintance with this valley commenced in March, 1863. The climate made a strong and favorable impression on my mind for its dryness and salubrity. Since then I have found that the invalid here can take out-door exercise on at least three hundred and sixty days in the year, and always in the bright sunshine, if so disposed. The dryness of the atmosphere prevents the rise of malarious vapors from the ground, and there are no swamps and marshes whence poisonous exhalations can come.

The prevailing rain-fall is summer showers, more on the high mountains and plains than in the valleys. It would be exceedingly difficult to determine the mean annual fall for this county, except by observations on each six square miles of territory. Some rain, perhaps snow, may be expected during winter. The spring and fall months are almost invariably rainless. Most rain falls in July. The rainy season, if we can be said to have one, follows the summer solstice. Irrigation is an absolute necessity to the growth of all crops; no crop is ever attempted where the irrigating ditch does not reach. The land in this valley lies so level it can all be bedded and flooded. The Rio Grande is almost the entire source of supply for water in this county, and its very muddy waters pour over the land at each application a rich sediment, that will render the soil as durable as that of Egypt where flooded by the Nile. To secure a continued increase of richness, the farmer need only turn under his stubble and weeds, and apply such yard-manure as he can make.

The year will not average three days in which the plow cannot be run in the cultivation of the land. I have never seen or heard of but one day on which the mercury remained at the freezing-point throughout the day; then three-fourths of an inch of ice formed on still water. The fig-tree lives by the protection of a house. No apple, pear, plum, peach, apricot, or almond tree is tender. Grapes do better if slightly hilled up at the commencement of winter; but the tops of the most tender foreign sorts will not kill by reason of the cold. Summer fairly sets in by the middle of April, after which no frost need be looked for. As the grape-buds do not generally open before the eighth, the grape-crop is seldom hurt. Grapes are grown here in a manner almost identical with the practice at Caboul, as described in the Agricultural Reports of 1860. In fact, our climate and elevation, 4,000 feet, are almost identical with that place. *Oidium* never grows on our vines or fruit, and the root-louse is not here. Apples, pears, and quinces have no rust-specks on their skins, no moss or liverwort on their bark.

The first frosts are expected in October, thus giving to this valley six months without any frost; and with our great heat, ample time is secured for maturing all kinds of fruit not tropical. Corn may be safely planted in March, and the roasting-ears picked by July 1. Alfalfa can be cut the middle of May for green soiling, or for hay the 1st of June. It yields five cuttings. Wheat and rye sown in October could be cut for feed by the 5th of May, and they would ripen by the middle of June. Pasturage in this valley is poor, no good native grass exists, and the pasture-grasses of the States cannot thrive under our bright sun and dry atmosphere. Dairymen would be compelled to keep their cows in yards, where they could be fed on cut food and have plenty of shade. Stock-cattle and sheep are pastured on the high plains and mountains, where they find their feed in the *gramma* and other grasses, the year round. Such pasturage is only limited by distance from water.

The mines and military posts are our only markets for surplus farm-produce, except wool and hides. The mines are rapidly increasing, while the posts are uncertain, variable, and decreasing, as markets. Dona Ana County has mines of silver, copper, and lead, but none are worked at present. The mines of Grant County are producing at the rate of $1,000,000 a year; and to them most of our products are sold.

Freights from and to the East are conveyed six hundred miles by wagons, and at great cost and delay, as the wagons are not unfrequently ninety days on the road. The completion of the Texas Pacific Railway to this valley would add much to the value of our land, increase our comfort and population, remove our isolation, promote knowledge and civilization, and develop all our natural resources and advantages. Every man here is anxious to see that road completed.

The eight grape-vines I received from your Department on the 20th January, 1874, though transplanted last December, have made reeds eight feet long this summer; and those received in March last, single-eye plants, have made good strong reeds from three to six feet. They are still growing vigorously. I have great faith in their succeeding here as well as in the gardens washed by the Mediterranean.

CROPS IN NEBRASKA.—*Dixon:* Our crops are the best that we have had for eight years. Nearly all are splendid. Farmers are in good spirits and look for better times. Somerset oats are a success here, but the Sandy oats fall too easily for our soil.

WASTE OF FLAX-FIBER.—*Meeker, Minnesota:* The culture of flax is of considerable importance to our farmers. It is raised by all who could obtain seed. Many who desired to cultivate it could not for want of seed. It is cultivated wholly for the seed, no account being made of the straw. Thousands of tons of flax-straw are annually burned or otherwise destroyed, which, with proper machinery, could be utilized and become a source of profit to both producer and manufacturer.

FLOODS.—*Wayne, Iowa:* It has rained almost all the time since the 20th of June, taking off nine-tenths of the bridges in the county.

SPECIALTIES IN OHIO.—*Medina:* We have splendid weather for grass, and as dairying is the great specialty in this county, farmers would rejoice were it not for the low price of dairy-products. But what is their loss is the public's gain. Onions also are becoming a specialty in some townships in which are reclaimed swamps, and we could not have better weather than we are now having for that product. It is said that they will be shipped East by cars.

PROFITABLE STOCK-GROWING.—*Tippecanoe, Indiana:* Pasturage is very fine. Stock is doing well. One of our large grazers has sold off his pasture one thousand head at 5 cents per pound gross, weighed at the pasture.

DAMAGES IN ILLINOIS FROM EXCESSIVE RAINS.—*Shelby:* On our extensive river-bottoms corn-fields submerged by the floods have the appearance of stalk-fields in February—all dead. This is doubtless owing partly to the fact that the corn was half torn from the roots, and partly to the sediments that have settled upon it from the water. Over one hundred families have lost *all* corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes. The latter were lost by rot. In fact, *all* potatoes on flat land have rotted, and yet there will be an immense crop.

White: Our county is on the verge of distress. We have had coninual wet weather since early in the spring until the last sixteen days,

and now our corn is suffering for rain, because the roots are all so near the top of the ground. All the corn-lands that were low have been submerged, including some never known to be before; also much of the wheat, oats, hay, and vegetables. Many thousands of acres of corn have been lost by the overflow, and many more by the continuous rains. Oats and hay were above average, but could not be saved. The county will not be near self-sustaining.

NOTES ON RESOURCES OF MARYLAND.

Maryland is one of the smaller States, having an area, according to Land-Office records, of 11,124 square miles, Vermont, New Hampshire, and New Jersey being next in size on one side, and on the other Indiana comes nearest, though three times as large, having 33,809 square miles. Its advantages as an agricultural section are probably not well understood, and therefore not sufficiently appreciated, at least by the people of other States. Among these advantages are a medium temperature, a healthful climate, a varied surface, soil of average productiveness, proximity to great markets, good railroad facilities, and remarkable abundance of water-communication. There are soils of great productiveness and durability, and the poorer lands are susceptible of improvement by cheap and abundant local fertilizers, such as fish-chum, sea-weed, and sea-ooze, oyster-shell and other lime, marl, and the fertilizing refuse of neighboring cities brought cheaply by water-transportation. Farms have been increased in value from five to ten fold by these inexpensive means, in connection with clovering, stock-feeding, etc., paying all the time the expenses of such improvement in more remunerative yields. Its shape is irregular, the Potomac and its north branch constituting the southern and western boundaries, while its northern line runs west through nearly four degrees of longitude, and its eastern through nearly two degrees of latitude, this width decreasing to a few miles between Pennsylvania and Virginia, at a point a little west of Harper's Ferry, yet more than a hundred miles distant from the western boundary of the State. The range of elevation is about 3,000 feet, giving additional variety to production and opportunity to its denizens for choice of a sea-shore residence or a mountain retreat. The mean temperature of the year is about 52°; the mean for January varies from 27° to 37°, and for July from 75° to 80°. Rarely in winter does the temperature fall to 10° above zero, though in the past ten years it has a few times fallen a little below zero. Except in a few undrained locations, in the tide-water region, there is exemption from malaria, and the general healthfulness of higher elevations surpasses that of New England, and equals that of the most healthful districts of New York and Pennsylvania. Indeed, the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany Range, from Maryland to North Carolina inclusive, are unsurpassed in salubrity by any section of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. In this respect the tide-water region will compare favorably with a large portion of New Jersey, and with the State of Delaware, nearly all of which lies alongside of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and both between the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake.

METEOROLOGY OF MARYLAND.

The meteorology of the State is presented more in detail in the following table, which gives the mean temperature of each month of the year in 1870 at the stations named, with the average for the year, and similar averages for preceding years at the points at which meteorological records were kept, and also the amount of rain-fall of the same periods:

MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Deg.	*Deg.*	*Deg.*	*Deg.*	*Deg.*	*Deg.*	*Deg.*	*Deg.*	*Deg.*	*Deg.*	*Deg.*	*Deg.*
Woodlawn	38.1	31.9	35.8	51.5	63.0	73.1	77.9	76.0	66.6	56.7	44.5	33.1
Annapolis	39.1	37.7	47.6	53.8	65.3	76.6	81.2	78.7	71.2	60.6	49.1	37.7
Saint Inigoes	43.2	35.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frederick	40.1	36.7	42.2	56.6	68.2	77.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Saint Mary's	36.1	30.9	36.0	51.5	62.6	71.4	76.0	72.7	65.6	55.2	43.4	32.8
Fallston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.2	56.3	47.0	34.2
Woodstock College	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.4
Average, 1870	39.3	34.6	40.4	53.4	64.8	74.6	78.4	75.8	67.9	57.2	46.0	34.0
1869	37.1	36.6	39.6	53.9	61.6	72.0	75.8	74.1	65.7	50.6	40.5	38.9
1868	28.9	26.7	41.3	48.0	58.7	70.0	80.5	74.2	66.5	52.5	45.1	31.2
1867	25.6	37.9	37.5	53.4	59.5	71.8	75.5	73.8	68.0	56.4	45.5	31.5
1866	30.2	33.0	40.8	54.5	60.7	73.9	77.0	69.6	65.6	56.6	46.8	32.4
1865	27.5	32.1	46.3	56.3	63.0	75.5	75.7	73.9	74.4	53.4	46.7	36.6
1864	34.0	34.9	37.9	49.3	67.9	70.4	76.1	78.3	67.1	52.2	44.7	33.9
1863	37.2	35.2	37.6	47.7	63.5	67.6	76.7	78.5	61.1	55.6	46.6	35.3
1859	34.2	36.9	48.8	50.8	64.1	69.7	74.5	73.2	66.3	50.4	45.7	33.4
1858	38.6	27.7	39.2	50.9	59.0	73.8	77.2	73.2	65.1	56.8	40.3	38.1
1857	21.9	40.4	38.4	47.5	61.8	72.4	74.3	72.5	66.3	54.2	42.9	38.8
1856	21.9	26.1	33.5	52.9	62.1	75.0	78.9	70.1	66.7	53.8	43.9	31.2
1855	33.8	26.2	39.0	54.7	64.0	70.8	77.0	72.6	67.8	52.0	46.5	35.4
1854	31.8	35.3	43.0	51.0	65.7	72.7	80.0	76.4	70.4	57.1	43.2	31.7

RAIN AND MELTED SNOW.

Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	Inch.	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*
Woodlawn	4.10	3.44	3.21	6.05	5.06	5.81	4.17	3.83	3.56	4.56	2.24	1.84	47.87
Annapolis	3.23	4.52	3.17	5.17	5.33	4.38	5.41	1.77	1.96	3.50	1.82	1.33	41.59
Saint Inigoes	2.45	2.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frederick	3.36	3.42	1.77	5.44	5.06	10.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Saint Mary's	3.78	3.70	3.38	5.65	4.37	9.60	3.50	3.28	6.61	1.30	1.83	2.05	49.05
Fallston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.20	4.20	1.66	2.10	.....
Woodstock College	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.22	.....
Average, 1870	3.38	3.49	2.88	5.58	4.96	7.64	4.36	2.96	4.08	3.39	1.89	1.71	46.32
1869	4.35	4.95	4.89	2.54	4.93	2.87	4.02	1.32	3.22	5.61	3.03	6.49	48.22
1868	3.88	2.35	3.13	3.45	6.92	3.46	3.37	4.69	7.10	1.58	5.93	1.91	47.77
1867	1.24	4.65	9.16	2.17	6.59	4.63	3.88	12.97	1.50	4.68	1.96	2.80	56.23
1866	2.27	4.70	1.44	3.65	3.60	8.07	3.99	3.20	8.54	6.53	2.66	3.43	52.08
1865	3.86	4.26	6.39	3.15	6.36	3.78	6.47	3.04	1.81	3.78	4.01	4.96	51.87
1864	2.24	0.71	3.52	6.14	6.19	1.45	1.24	3.61	3.33	2.35	3.15	4.20	38.12
1863	3.98	4.33	3.64	5.13	4.30	2.70	8.05	0.51	0.00	3.21	2.70	4.40	42.92
1859	4.69	3.49	5.42	5.11	3.50	3.60	2.50	2.70	8.40	2.40	1.70	3.70	47.15
1858	1.67	1.64	0.85	3.82	6.70	3.80	3.00	2.60	3.60	3.00	3.80	4.00	38.48
1857	2.88	0.68	1.62	3.12	6.30	8.30	4.40	5.90	1.40	2.40	1.50	6.00	44.41
1856	3.59	0.84	1.78	2.90	3.50	3.00	3.60	5.10	2.20	3.10	2.30	2.80	34.69
1855	3.28	2.07	3.62	1.32	2.60	5.70	3.20	5.70	8.00	3.80	1.50	1.10	41.92
1854	3.79	4.48	1.94	5.10	2.98	3.10	1.81	1.12	3.25	2.99	4.42	4.32	39.30

POPULATION.

The population of Maryland is very small in proportion to its capacity to subsist its people, and yet it is almost as densely settled as Pennsylvania, having 70 inhabitants to the square mile in 1870, while the Keystone State had 76. The total numbers, according to the last census, were 780,894, an increase in ten years of 93,845. The number of the colored class was 175,391 in 1860, and 171,131 in 1870. Of the former number, 87,189 were slaves and 83,942 free. The distribution of population is as follows, Baltimore County having 42 per cent. of the whole:

Counties.	Aggregate.		White.	Counties.	Aggregate.		White.
	1860.	1870.	1870.		1860.	1870.	1870.
Alleghany	28,348	38,536	37,370	Kent	13,267	17,102	9,370
Anne Arundel	23,900	24,457	12,725	Montgomery	18,322	20,563	13,128
Baltimore	266,553	330,741	282,818	Prince George's	23,327	21,138	11,358
Calvert	10,447	9,865	4,332	Queen Anne	15,961	16,171	9,579
Caroline	11,129	12,101	8,343	Saint Mary's	15,213	14,944	7,218
Carroll	24,533	28,619	26,444	Somerset	24,992	18,190	10,916
Cecil	23,862	25,874	21,860	Talbot	14,795	16,137	9,471
Charles	16,517	15,738	6,418	Washington	31,417	34,712	31,874
Dorchester	20,461	19,458	11,902	Wicomico	.....	15,802	11,396
Frederick	46,591	47,572	39,999	Worcester	20,661	16,419	10,550
Harford	23,415	22,605	17,750				
Howard	13,338	14,150	10,676	Total	687,049	780,894	605,497

FARM-PRODUCTION.

The State of Maryland produces a full supply of breadstuffs, and has a small surplus to spare, of quality unsurpassed in the United States. Hay is growing into importance, as the central, northern, and western counties are peculiarly adapted to production of the best grasses and of clover.* Dairying and wool-growing are profitable, and conditions

* In the western part of Alleghany "natural prairie-grass abounds; the pastures are usually timothy, blue-grass, and clover." In Washington, "grasses are rich in fattening qualities; clover, lucerne, and orchard-grass flourish; two to three tons of timothy may be raised to the acre." "Clover, timothy, and herd-grass, or red-top, form the pastures in Montgomery, but unless a rotation of crops is practiced, or the fields top-dressed, briers, sedge, and the ox-eye daisy or Richardson pink obtain possession; blue-grass is found in some pastures where the soil is good." Baltimore county "is not well supplied with natural grasses of good quality; in some localities red-top and blue-grass abound, and in many sections inferior grasses, called wild grasses, are found." Grass-seeds are generally sown in Harford, but "green grass" and clover come spontaneously. White clover, green grass, and herd-grass are found in Cecil, and on low lands along the streams, a variety of meadow-grasses; lands lying out are occupied by a coarse kind of grass called sedge. Clover and timothy are almost exclusively cultivated. Our Queen Anne reporter writes: "On well-improved lands patches of blue-grass root out the clover, and if let alone would soon take entire possession of the field, but is eradicated by a corn-crop. Our meadow-lands naturally produce red-top, wild oats, and a variety of coarse but succulent grasses, of which I do not know the names. Our worn-out lands grow up in sedge, which supplies good early pasture." Our reporter in Anne Arundel County says: "Natural grasses are almost unknown here; crab-grass and woolly-head clover often grow, but are not adequate for pasturage. The soil is well adapted to clover and timothy, producing heavy crops when improved."

Reports from the counties estimate the average length of the pasturage-season at about seven months, at an expense of from $1.50 to $3 per month; Montgomery, six to six and a half months, at $1.50 per month; Baltimore is returned as low as four and a half months, at about $1.50 per month; Cecil, six and a half months, at $2; Kent, seven months, at $3; Saint Mary's, Anne Arundel, and Queen Anne report as high as eight months. From the latter our correspondent writes: "Where a farmer has plenty of woodland, meadow, and old-field pasture, it costs him nothing to raise cattle, as they are not put upon clover until a crop has been cut off or it begins to fall, and they are wintered on coarse provender which they convert into manure."—[Monthly Report Department of Agriculture.]

favorable to their extension exist in nearly all parts of the State. The Eastern Shore is well known to be unexcelled for the production of fruits and vegetables for northern markets. Grape-growing might be an extensive and profitable industry. Tobacco is still a prominent crop, and the reduction in quantity is more apparent than real, the heavy tax having the effect to suppress nearly half the record of production. The following table gives the quantities produced of the principal crops reported in the census:

Products.	1869.	1859.	1869.	1859.	1870.	
	Total.	Total.	Per capita.	Per capita.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat ..... bushels.	5,774,503	6,103,480	7.39	8.88	.....	1.49
Rye ..... do....	307,089	518,901	.39	.75	.....	.36
Corn ..... do....	11,701,817	13,444,922	14.98	19.56	.....	4.58
Oats ..... do....	3,221,643	3,959,298	4.12	5.76	.....	1.64
Barley ..... do....	11,315	17,350	.01	.02	.....	.01
Buckwheat ..... do....	77,867	212,338	.09	.3	.....	.21
Tobacco ..... pounds.	15,785,339	38,410,965	20.2	55.9	.....	35.7
Wool ..... do....	435,213	491,511	.5	.71	.....	.21
Pease and beans .... bushels.	57,556	34,407	.07	.05	.02	.....
Potatoes ..... do....	1,632,205	1,264,429	2.09	1.84	.25	.....
Sweet potatoes ..... do....	218,706	236,740	.28	.34	.....	.06
Wine ..... gallons.	11,583	3,222	.01	.....	.....	.....
Butter ..... pounds.	5,014,729	5,265,295	6.42	7.66	.....	1.24
Cheese ..... do....	6,732	8,342	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk sold ..... gallons.	1,520,101	.....	1.94	.....	.....	.....
Hay ..... tons.	223,119	191,744	.28	.27	.01	.....
Clover-seed ..... bushels.	35,040	39,811	.04	.05	.....	.01
Grass-seed ..... do....	2,609	3,195	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hops ..... pounds.	2,800	2,943	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax ..... do....	30,760	14,481	.03	.02	.01	.....
Flax-seed ..... bushels.	1,541	1,570	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple-sugar ..... pounds.	70,464	63,281	.09	.09	.....	.....
Maple-molasses ..... gallons.	374	2,404	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sorghum-molasses .... do....	28,563	907	.03	.....	.....	.....
Beeswax ..... pounds.	3,439	6,960	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honey ..... do....	118,938	193,354	.15	.28	.....	.13

The production of some of the more important crops is thus distributed:

	Bushels of corn.		Bushels of wheat.		Pounds of tobacco.		Tons of hay.	
	1869.	1859.	1869.	1859.	1869.	1859.	1869.	1859.
Alleghany	116,062	161,075	70,404	87,715	.....	2,000	17,263	12,058
Anne Arundel	560,359	630,243	126,451	221,389	3,020,955	6,039,910	2,207	1,743
Baltimore	856,754	1,028,143	264,568	286,351	1,941	8,545	35,791	30,164
Calvert	178,409	272,084	38,623	117,119	3,158,200	6,204,524	371	740
Caroline	342,971	247,455	130,728	57,344	.....	.....	1,013	113
Carroll	716,887	588,725	427,586	323,996	225,800	608,424	30,766	22,983
Cecil	683,683	788,044	365,818	326,667	.....	.....	19,986	18,003
Charles	221,726	319,272	73,028	151,532	2,102,739	4,693,961	987	459
Dorchester	311,039	687,324	122,460	218,422	.....	.....	884	234
Frederick	1,360,420	1,082,903	1,133,623	976,143	274,369	387,100	32,893	32,078
Harford	659,789	735,573	244,835	224,808	.....	.....	16,927	19,284
Howard	415,719	425,727	128,376	151,956	182,980	400,266	7,445	6,801
Kent	723,824	888,900	473,601	312,101	.....	.....	4,286	3,311
Montgomery	638,047	686,843	309,418	341,087	630,000	843,300	12,735	13,167
Prince George's	518,131	699,144	79,706	312,796	3,665,054	13,446,550	6,536	6,328
Queen Anne	605,975	876,405	326,828	291,656	.....	.....	1,302	1,152
Saint Mary's	274,457	437,366	152,630	296,703	2,522,917	5,774,975	662	923
Somerset	251,883	606,733	40,719	138,404	14	260	736	40
Talbot	515,122	679,571	302,078	343,514	.....	1,100	990	794
Washington	737,989	669,322	930,246	882,814	.....	50	29,281	21,352
Wicomico	405,627	.....	12,103	.....	370	.....	30	.....
Worcester	606,944	934,070	20,674	40,963	.....	.....	28	12
Total	11,701,817	13,444,922	5,774,503	6,103,480	15,785,339	38,410,965	223,119	191,744

The total value of farm-productions in Maryland is as follows:

	Total.		Per capita.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1869.	1859.	1869.	1859.		
Annual productions	$35, 343, 927		45. 26			
Orchard-products	1, 319, 405	$252, 196	1. 69	. 37	1. 32	
Market-garden products	1, 039, 782	530, 221	1. 33	. 77	. 56	
Forest-products	613, 209		. 78			
Home manufactures	63, 098	67, 003	. 08	. 09 7-10		. 01 7-10
Animals slaughtered	4, 621, 418	2, 821, 510	5. 92	4. 10	1. 82	
All live stock	18, 433, 698	14, 667, 853	23. 60	21. 35	2. 25	

Number of live-stock.

Counties.	No. of horses and mules.		No. of cattle.		No. of sheep.		No. of swine.		Value of live stock.	
	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.
Alleghany	4, 097	3, 706	12, 711	13, 133	17, 232	15, 479	8, 065	9, 975	$829, 767	$513, 281
Anne Arundel	4, 735	4, 725	6, 928	9, 854	5, 345	7, 267	11, 680	16, 402	799, 384	616, 267
Baltimore	9, 057	8, 890	16, 678	16, 636	5, 511	6, 193	18, 733	25, 280	1, 867, 543	1, 303, 873
Calvert	1, 893	2, 598	4, 087	6, 418	3, 109	4, 111	4, 723	10, 479	284, 738	380, 338
Caroline	2, 683	1, 297	5, 409	3, 364	2, 826	1, 218	6, 672	4, 951	412, 585	155, 113
Carroll	7, 011	6, 381	14, 476	12, 730	5, 279	5, 088	19, 265	23, 740	1, 472, 970	784, 346
Cecil	5, 396	5, 114	13, 268	15, 499	4, 579	6, 493	9, 716	10, 968	1, 108, 396	877, 563
Charles	2, 467	3, 398	6, 636	9, 629	3, 872	5, 740	6, 978	12, 828	384, 357	439, 283
Dorchester	1, 833	2, 988	7, 682	12, 824	4, 401	6, 540	8, 433	18, 749	402, 849	458, 091
Frederick	12, 211	11, 496	22, 095	21, 552	9, 817	10, 389	29, 939	40, 548	2, 054, 773	1, 534, 048
Harford	4, 844	5, 311	13, 306	15, 311	5, 612	6, 305	11, 676	16, 725	1, 152, 058	878, 736
Howard	3, 225	3, 171	6, 156	6, 023	2, 516	4, 223	8, 441	15, 626	638, 320	455, 964
Kent	5, 058	4, 682	8, 736	9, 828	6, 154	7, 563	12, 866	11, 346	999, 742	699, 502
Montgomery	5, 574	5, 819	10, 139	11, 863	6, 812	10, 487	13, 267	22, 823	946, 010	852, 767
Prince George's	3, 966	6, 065	6, 975	12, 183	4, 906	8, 828	9, 045	25, 927	659, 620	875, 317
Queen Anne	4, 289	4, 959	7, 372	10, 668	5, 373	7, 618	9, 942	14, 848	758, 667	627, 447
Saint Mary's	2, 749	3, 801	7, 974	11, 145	3, 982	5, 668	11, 302	21, 728	561, 604	546, 046
Somerset	1, 534	2, 669	6, 120	11, 698	3, 199	7, 220	7, 628	19, 236	336, 189	466, 892
Talbot	3, 868	4, 242	6, 987	9, 272	6, 044	7, 207	9, 411	15, 691	694, 597	601, 861
Washington	8, 531	8, 159	16, 333	18, 271	9, 268	10, 460	20, 212	29, 425	1, 311, 648	1, 056, 125
Wicomico	1, 972		5, 526		5, 766		8, 822		313, 682	
Worcester	2, 533	3, 764	9, 765	15, 340	8, 094	11, 668	11, 077	20, 461	444, 199	544, 993
Total	99, 526	103, 235	215, 359	253, 241	129, 697	155, 765	257, 893	387, 756	18, 433, 698	14, 667, 853

VALUE OF FARM-LANDS.

The farm-lands of Maryland, returned in 1860 at 3,002,267 acres improved and 1,833,304 unimproved, were valued at $30.18 per acre. In 1870 there were reported 2,914,000 acres improved and 1,598,572 unimproved, averaging $37.75 per acre. The reduction is presumed to arise rather from the abandonment of lands as farms than from incompleteness of the returns. The same cause reduced the area of farm-lands throughout the Southern States, mainly in the item of unimproved land. The increase in value thus appears to have been 25 per cent. in ten years, notwithstanding the changes and disturbances of the war, including the subversion of the labor-system. Not all sections fared alike in these changes. The counties that declined in farm-values are Anne Arundel, Calvert, Prince George's, Charles, and Saint Mary's, though the difference is very slight in most of them.

The highest value is in Baltimore County, $88.98, and the lowest in Wicomico, near the southern extremity of the peninsula. Washington, a rich agricultural region on the Potomac, near the mouth of the Shenandoah, a productive and well-improved county, containing farms some

of which before the war were held at $100 to $150 per acre, was returned in 1870 at $61.58 per acre, a very high average for farm-lands, but less than their real value in this case. The next highest value was $56.34, in Cecil, the northeast corner of the State, a good fruit-region, very accessible. The average in Kent, the next county southward, on the eastern shore, was $53.74; and that in Frederick, next east of Washington, on the northern border, $53.68. Those between $50 and $40 per acre are, respectively, Howard, Carroll, and Harford, the two former west of Baltimore, the latter on its eastern border. Talbot and Prince George's are valued at very near the average for the State. The counties having lands less valuable are, in their order, Queen Anne, Anne Arundel, Montgomery, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, Calvert, Saint Mary's, Worcester, Alleghany, Charles, and Wicomico. Alleghany has recently been divided, the western portion being made a separate county, under the name of Garrett.

It will thus be seen the lands of highest price are on the northern border of the State, and those of medium and low price on the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake. Some of these lands are rich, though, like the tide-water lands of the Atlantic coast generally, a large proportion are only of moderate natural fertility. The facilities for fertilization are remarkable for abundance and cheapness, marl being abundant and near the surface, and sea-weed and fish and oyster-shell lime everywhere accessible and cheap. The following table gives the quantities and prices of lands, as reported by the census, with the value of farm-implements, the latter showing a gratifying increase in this important ameliator of human labor:

Counties.	Acres improved.		Acres unimproved.		Value per acre of farm-lands.		Value of farm-implements.	
	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1890.
Alleghany	106,865	108,388	197,002	180,817	$16 22	$10 91	$128,993	$100,395
Anne Arundel	140,936	144,211	76,022	100,950	29 36	30 64	204,962	189,834
Baltimore	226,040	206,536	101,884	113,021	88 98	70 38	691,153	455,857
Calvert	74,936	81,301	40,047	55,130	18 26	24 97	40,582	64,354
Caroline	109,688	61,101	61,389	31,606	22 60	13 18	112,425	30,315
Carroll	201,533	170,353	56,890	67,145	45 47	31 86	454,590	271,805
Cecil	136,432	141,776	56,910	65,420	56 34	39 42	419,840	287,988
Charles	97,745	106,338	70,950	76,641	15 97	17 68	56,994	89,009
Dorchester	78,265	119,445	63,661	113,482	22 23	15 75	80,540	92,423
Frederick	287,750	271,998	74,781	67,345	53 68	41 63	656,150	441,814
Harford	134,321	139,051	71,995	80,860	45 19	33 80	341,743	268,546
Howard	96,960	110,657	38,120	54,332	45 65	27 36	186,097	139,148
Kent	140,013	132,814	34,924	36,614	53 74	40 59	294,563	132,655
Montgomery	162,143	176,790	80,213	114,814	22 61	20 30	277,808	314,708
Prince George's	125,045	182,468	77,781	99,235	36 27	36 99	159,659	211,971
Queen Anne	141,237	153,113	54,455	62,718	31 59	24 26	201,845	146,075
Saint Mary's	100,656	114,459	94,244	103,062	16 47	20 20	81,735	109,908
Somerset	63,664	118,873	60,419	150,322	22 20	17 18	91,684	91,795
Talbot	106,499	110,483	45,086	55,674	38 58	34 75	155,542	126,950
Washington	178,748	196,503	46,694	43,637	61 58	49 78	504,251	354,938
Wicomico	95,361	.....	90,845	.....	15 47	.....	54,327	.....
Worcester	109,170	155,609	104,260	160,479	16 22	13 47	73,193	90,041
Total	2,914,007	3,002,267	1,598,572	1,833,304	37 75	30 18	5,268,676	4,010,529

The annual production per acre, as deduced from the aggregate value of all farm products and betterments of stock in the several counties is thus presented, each being named in the order of precedence:

	Per acre.		Per acre.
Cecil	$16 77	Prince George's	$10 72
Baltimore	15 25	Alleghany	10 68
Kent	15 07	Queen Anne	10 53
Harford	14 34	Dorchester	10 53
Washington	14 32	Somerset	8 65
Frederick	14 22	Charles	8 42
Carroll	13 49	St. Mary's	8 38
Howard	13 23	Wicomico	7 78
Anne Arundel	13 03	Caroline	7 64
Talbot	11 70	Calvert	7 58
Montgomery	11 38	Worcester	7 53

The last assessment of Baltimore County by the local authorities, in 1865, made the valuation of farms and unimproved lands about $40,000,000. Prices have greatly advanced near the city of Baltimore within a few years. Within a distance of ten to fifteen miles the range is from $100 to $2,000 per acre. Improved farms beyond this limit, with convenient buildings, orchards, &c., command $70 to $200 per acre. Some dilapidated farms are selling below their value, at $30 to $75 per acre. Timber-lands are worth from $50 to $200. Sedge-fields or worn and neglected lands, if not too near towns and railroads, can be got for $30 to $50 per acre. The best soils are of limestone origin, fine for cereals, and worth $75 to $200 per acre. A sandy loam predominates near Baltimore, and is found very suitable for gardening and fruit-growing. A third class is a sandy soil adapted to sweet potatoes and peaches.

From $15 to $20 per acre for medium lands, in 1870, the rates for Montgomery lands have advanced to $20 and $25. Some wild lands can be obtained at $8 to $10. These are in pines or sedge, generally a clay soil, susceptible of improvement at a reasonable outlay. The following description of this county is by Mr. Henry C. Hallowell:

Montgomery County, Maryland, embraces an area of 315,000 acres. It is bordered on the west by the Potomac River, and nearly encompasses three sides the District of Columbia. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad run through it, and the main stem and Washington branch of the same road are near its northern and eastern borders. Its climate is a pleasant intermediate between North and South, there being sufficient cold to secure an abundant supply of ice and to remove all miasmatic influences from the air. The average of the winters is about 32°, of the summer about 74°, and of the year about 52°. The rain-fall is 44 inches, and the county is remarkably free from hail-storms and tornadoes. Cattle are housed near the last of November, and are turned out to pasture the latter part of April. The surface is rolling, without being hilly. Parr's Ridge gives rise to many fine streams, and throughout there is abundance of water. The Great Falls of the Potomac possess a manufacturing power of vast extent, as yet unused. The soil varies from gravelly, through sandy, to clay and a red loam. In some portions a magnesium-loam crops out, which in other parts is covered by quartz and clay. Fine timber abounds, consisting of oak, chestnut, poplar, walnut, hickory, and maple, the roots of the trees penetrating to the loam. Quarries of sand and other stones are abundant, and some copper and chrome have been mined. It is adapted to fruit of all kinds. Apples, peaches, pears and grapes thrive admirably.

The soil is generally thin, and twenty-five years ago a large portion of the county was uninclosed and uninhabited. It has proved, however, remarkably susceptible to improvement, and a wonderful revolution has been effected. Sections which had been worn out by the cultivation of corn and tobacco, barren and untenanted, washed into gullies and abandoned to pines, scrub-oaks, and sedge, now blossom like the rose, supporting a busy and prosperous population, presenting scenes of rural beauty to the eye, and yielding comfortable incomes to the industrious owners.

There are very many acres of land still unimproved and lying waste, but each added year diminishes the amount. Large tracts within fifteen miles of Washington can be bought at from $5 to $15 per acre. An expenditure of three per cent. of the value of each acre annually for a few years, judiciously combined with careful farming and proper saving of home-made manures, would bring most of it into a good state of cultivation, yielding a comfortable living (after the first year or two) to the family of the occupant, and raising the market-value of the land to from $40 to $50 per acre.

The nucleus of this improvement was probably a section called Sandy Spring, about eighteen miles north of Washington, inhabited principally by members of the Society of Friends, plain, industrious, economical people, with more than average intelligence. The success of their labors was manifested by practical results which soon attracted the attention of observant residents of other portions of the county, and the spirit of improvement, once awakened, spread rapidly, until thousands of hitherto barren acres were reclaimed, and skillful experimenters and careful farmers in many parts of the county equaled and even bid fair to surpass the originators of the movement in their judicious and successful renovation of worn-out lands. This was particularly the case in the section bordering on the Potomac River, where an agricultural society, of which Dr. William Brewer was president, initiated numerous valuable experiments.

The first effort toward arresting the deterioration in the fertility of the soil was made about 1826, by those who directed their efforts toward obtaining a growth of clover by the application of lime. Limestone of a tolerably good quality was found in an adjoining county. This was hauled to the farms, burned, and applied both upon the sod and ploughed ground. A growth of clover being thus induced, (with very varying results, however, upon different farms,) it was turned under, and a gradual improvement in the character and yield of the soil was obtained.

The introduction of ground bone about 1839, and of guano about 1844, effected a revolution in the method of improvement, and the lime-kilns were abandoned. The pioneers in accurate and systematic experiments with the then new fertilizers were Benjamin Hallowell, (formerly of Alexandria, Va.,) Richard F. Bentley, the Stablers, Farquhars, Brookes, and other practical men. Benjamin Hallowell, in the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, tried many experiments with guano, bone, (crushed or ground,) in quantities from 3½ bushels to 30 bushels per acre, ground charcoal, poudrette, and lime. Lime was found to be of little apparent benefit. Charcoal produced no perceptible improvement. Ground bone increased in effect with the amount used, though about 10 bushels per acre was found to be the most profitable application. Peruvian guano was at that day magical in its results, and by it, with the bone, he was able to get his farm into a good sod. This once accomplished, careful farming, and the continued application of fertilizers, and what home-made manure he could obtain, augmented the improvement and increased the annual yield. The guano was applied at the rate of 150 pounds to 300 pounds per acre, with 10 bushels of ground bone, upon the wheat-land when seeded to grass. The field thus treated received no further manuring, save compost or poudrette, in the hill, for corn, until its turn came in rotation to be again seeded. The barn-yard manure was best applied as a top-dressing upon grass. The result of his labors and continued applications by himself, tenants, and sons is shown in the following contrast of the yield of his farm in the years 1845 and 1870. In the latter year, moreover, a large family was being supported, and there was much good stock upon the place, while in the former, some of the articles needed for family use were purchased from neighboring farmers, in addition to the hay and corn necessary for the sustenance of two horses and two cows.

	1845.	1870.
Hay	16 tons	75 tons.
Wheat	41 bushels	360 bushels.
Corn	70 bushels	1,300 bushels.
Pork	1,781 pounds	2,500 bushels.
Other items	$100	$200.
Oats		400 bushels.
Stock sold		$200.

The crop of 1870 was from the same farm, but of course much of it grown upon land that in 1845 was not capable of cultivation from want of clearing, draining, and manuring.

As a further illustration of the results of the renovation of worn-out lands and improvement of that already under cultivation, the following census-returns for 1850 and 1870, for one district of the county, embracing about one-fifth of its area, will be

suggestive. The census was taken each time by the same gentleman, William H. Farquhar, which insures greater accuracy.

	1850.	1870.
Wheat ..... bushels..	23,100	46,700
Rye ..... do....	800	3,410
Corn ..... do....	56,000	107,900
Oats ..... do....	26,600	41,580
Potatoes ..... do....	9,900	77,420
Butter ..... pounds..	38,140	59,140
Hay ..... tons..	1,440	4,209
Value of slaughtered animals	$12,715	$55,560
Total value of farm-products	156,650	390,000
Value of live stock	58,486	184,880
Clover-seed ..... bushels..	.....	273
Value of orchard-products	.....	$11,000

Of the same nine farms in this district, the total value of the productions in 1850 was $10,365, and in 1870 $36,320. The population increased in the same time from 2,786 to 4,700.

These figures show but a part of the wonderful change effected by the improvements alluded to. Land bought for $2.05 per acre, and which was thought by a visitor to the county at the time to be $2 more than it was worth, is now a fertile, beautiful, and popular section, which is not for sale, and would, if sold, perhaps command from $75 to $100 per acre. Turnpike-roads costing from $2,000 to $2,200 per mile have been built, intersecting each other, and leading to Washington, while the earth-roads have been very materially improved. Fine stock of the best breeds have been introduced at a considerable expense. Farmers' clubs, conventions, and associations have been organized, the oldest club having held monthly meetings since its organization in 1844. Our young men rarely leave us, generally taking a portion of the old homestead, and making the part produce as much as the whole once did.

The yield per acre in 1845 on the parts under cultivation was about an average of 20 bushels of corn, 12 bushels of wheat, and from ¼ to ½ ton of hay. It is now about 40 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of wheat, and 1½ tons of hay. Upon some farms, in favorable seasons, there have been raised, per acre, 80 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of wheat, and 2½ tons of hay.

The ease of access to Washington and Baltimore, and the substantial results of the aforementioned attempts to improve the fertility of the soil, the gently undulating character of the country, the healthy location, pure water, and fresh air, have all tended to draw attention to our county, and many citizens of Washington, Baltimore, and other places have purchased farms and settled permanently or for the summer within our limits.

Some farmers who had thought of emigrating to the West have concluded, after visiting the States beyond the Alleghanies, that the same industry, economy, and outlay which would be necessary there would give them equal pecuniary returns here, with all the added advantages of an older civilization and the inestimable privilege of remaining among friends, relatives, and old associations.

Mr. R. T. Bowne, of Harford, reports prices lower than in 1870; farms that brought $40 per acre being now estimated at $30, and wild lands then worth $18 are now estimated at $14. The surface is well wooded and watered, and fine water-powers are abundant. The portion bordering on the Chesapeake is comparatively level, with soil of light loam, and others in which clay predominates; other sections quite undulating. It is estimated that about one-fifth of the farms are for sale at something like the above figures.

One-third of the lands in Carroll can be purchased at the present time at low rates. The "worn-out" or unused fields can be had at about $10 per acre. It is hilly and somewhat rocky, drained by the tributaries of the Patapsco and Monocacy.

Frederick is a fine farming county. The clay soils of Middletown Valley and the limestone of the Frederick and Manor districts produce

almost equally well with good cultivation. A yield of 80 bushels of corn per acre and 40 of wheat have frequently been obtained, and a few extra farms have exceeded these figures. About one-fourth of the farms are now for sale. Really good farms in the best limestone districts command $88 to $90; in clay soils, generally, $65 to $70; red lands and slate soils, $8 to $40; mountain and hill lands, $10 to $20.

Howard belongs to the northern division of the State, lies west of Anne Arundel, between the rivers Patapsco and Patuxent. It has an undulating surface, a variety of soils, and quite a sufficiency of worn-out lands, which might be improved by judicious farming and made profitable. They can be had at $10 per acre. Mr. D. Lawrence, of Howard, thus describes the farming-lands of that county:

Sandy soil with poor capabilities, except under very expensive and protracted and unremunerative treatment; these are, of course, prohibitory in their operation. Such lands are practically out of the market; too poor to live on—not much of this kind, though—and being near railroads, has some value, $8 or $10 for sites, but no agricultural value. 2. Sandy loam clay subsoil, capable by judicious treatment, clovering, plastering, boning, green manuring, of yielding maximum crops—30 bushels wheat, 2½ tons hay, 10 to 15 barrels of corn, 2 hogsheads tobacco, 70 bushels oats, 250 to 300 bushels potatoes. This is the micaceous soil, and includes the old fields and three-fourths of the county under cultivation. It is, in my judgment, the best soil in the world when properly treated. Old fields worth $10 or $12 per acre; good land and buildings, $50. There is not much of the latter, however, comparatively, which makes the average low, as given in my answer to the first question. The third quality is the gneiss-rock soil. This rock contains hornblende, whose decomposition affords lime and feldspar, yielding potash by decomposition; naturally a richer soil than the micaceous, but more difficult to work; a heavier soil, and wherever found in our county showing good culture, good buildings, rural adornment, agricultural life, and refinement. Its location, however, near the railroad and city, acts, of course, powerfully in producing this condition of things. Worth from $30 to $100 per acre, according to location. One-half the owners would sell at an average of $50 per acre for gneiss soil within three miles of railroad; $20 per acre for old fields, (micaceous;) $20 per acre for sandy soil; $30 per acre for micaceous soil, improved. These represent owners' average prices, what they would take, but there are very few sales.

Coming to the western counties, Washington stands very prominently at the front, its best lands worth $80 to $100 per acre, and medium farms about $50; while the unoccupied and unimproved lands of poorer quality command but $10. Some timber-lands are quite valuable. The limestone soils are the most productive. This county extends from the ridge of South Mountain westward, between the Pennsylvania and Virginia lines, the narrowest portion of the State, at one point but a few miles in width. This county and Frederick, which adjoins it on the east, are the best wheat-counties in the State, and it would be difficult to excel them in the United States.

Alleghany is a mountain county, with lands of rough surface, low in price, and productive of hay and grain, and all farm-products of New England and New York. It is a region noted for its "glades-butter" and "mountain-mutton." Some of the valleys are broad and fertile.

Garrett County occupies the northwest corner of the State. It is a new county, its area having been detached from Alleghany. Farms in good cultivation are worth $20 per acre, and wild lands about $8. The postmaster at Oakland, Mr. Ralph Thayer, thus writes of the soils:

We have black mold, the red or chocolate-colored soil, also the pale slate-colored, and in certain sections limestone clay, and on our rivers alluvial formations partaking largely of sand. All the above-described soils produce satisfactory returns when properly cultivated. Wheat from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, rye from 16 to 25, oats from 30 to 40. Buckwheat same as last estimate. Corn from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Potatoes from 200 to 300 bushels per acre. Timothy and clover thrive and produce well. In the middle and northwestern portions of the county some good tracts are for sale, but what proportion those bear to the amount not for sale I cannot answer.

Mr. Frank A. Bard estimates the value of lands in Anne Arundel, which prior to the war commanded $100 per acre, at $40, and thinks $20 a fair average for the county at present. Wild lands, which are very limited, may be had at $10. A few valuable "truck"-farms will now sell at $100. He deems these lands wonderfully well adapted to small fruits and vegetables, and thinks nine-tenths of the farms in the county are for sale.

The great staple of Calvert is tobacco, but the cultivation of fruits is at present attracting much attention, are very productive, and quite profitable. The prices of lands range from $4 to $40 per acre.

There is a great variety of soils in Prince George's. On the rivers there is a very fertile soil, a dark loam, very easily worked and quite productive. The central ridge, between the rivers, is stiff and clayey, less productive and of lower value, generally covered with oak forests. They produce good crops of wheat and grass when properly enriched. Mr. H. H. Pfeiffer thinks present owners would probably part with half their lands with the prospect of securing good neighbors.

Much of the soil of Charles is a clay loam. The alluvial soils are very productive and easily worked, producing large crops of tobacco and corn. Mr. M. Chapman says that 40 to 60 bushels of corn per acre can be grown on the best lands; a ton to one and a half tons of timothy hay, and 12 bushels of wheat, for the latter of which the soil is less suitable than for some other crops. He thinks one-half the land can be purchased at prices ranging from $3 to $20 per acre.

Lands on the water-courses of Saint Mary's are estimated by Mr. John M. Brome at $30 per acre, and uplands at $10. He says that much of "the soil is alluvial, easily cultivated, clear of stone, easily improved, and healthy as any part of Maryland;" that every fourth farm is for sale at prices ranging from $10 to $60, and that the natural facilities of Saint Mary are "as great as those of any county in the United States." The following account of the topography and resources of this county is received from Mr. H. D. Smith:

A press of business has prevented an earlier compliance with your request for information in regard to the agricultural and other features of that portion of Southern Maryland embraced in the lower part of Saint Mary's County, defined by a line running from Saint Mary's River across to the mouth of the Patuxent River and bound by the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River to their confluence at Point Lookout. From the "crop country" line southeast, a distance of about ten miles, to the "Ridge," the country is composed mostly of elevated plateaus of land, gradually descending to the east and southeast and northeast on the bay side; soil rather light clay, growing more heavy until the ridge is reached, which is a narrow strip of slightly elevated and sandy land extending across from the Potomac to the Chesapeake. This land would be admirably adapted to gardening purposes, and the "truck" would find a ready sale at the bathing resort five miles away, at Point Lookout. From the ridge to the extreme southern point, or Point Lookout, the soil is dark clay, very "stiff" and almost perfectly level. With proper attention to the opening of ditches it is easily worked and very productive, admirably adapted to wheat and grass; the fence-corners on the roadside showing a fine sod of blue-grass and white clover. Indeed, throughout this whole region, although there is no attention paid to a systematic seeding of the grasses and clover, the old fields soon assume a good mat of green pasturage if not too closely grazed; especially is this the case where lime has been used. There is very little stone or gravel, if any, to annoy the cultivator. The general course of cultivation here is to devote all the manure made on the place, and most of the time and capital, to a small patch of tobacco. Such time as can be spared is devoted to putting in so much corn as the owner can "break up" for the corn, to be followed by wheat, which is sown late to escape the fly. If pasturage is short the wheat is grazed until it shows signs of "jointing," and the stock is turned on again immediately after harvest, and this field is allowed to "rest" by being grazed as long as the grass or clover shows itself. If any grass or clover is sown with wheat it is very sparingly applied. There are a few rare exceptions to this rule of procedure. Within the last two years there have been some experiments tried on a small scale with home-made fertilizers, liberally used,

with a free use of timothy and clover-seed; the result of which will create a change in the system of some of the more enterprising. A great portion of the farms either have some portion of the bay-coast, river, or inlet of salt-water. The winds and tide deposit large quantities of sea-weed and ooze. The inlets are full of a muck rich in marine decompositions, and most of the woods are full of decayed leaves and vegetable matter, in many places 12 to 15 inches deep. Then, again, at seasons the waters are swarming with alewives, a small fish largely used in some localities for the production of oil, the "scrap" of which makes a fertilizer of well-known merit. Oyster-shells can be had in endless quantities. The lime is used in composts of the sea-ooze, leaves, and vegetable matter, which compost is seasoned with the fish-scrap, and applied broadcast to the ground after plowing, and worked in with the harrow. The indications are that in this way, by a comparatively very small outlay, the lost elements of the soils are restored to their original fertility. The dried scrap, under the name of fish-guano, is sold at $15 per ton, and an application of 250 to 300 pounds per acre, (without being composted as above,) when applied to corn, produced a marked improvement over even a liberal application of stable-manure, and when seeded to timothy continued to show like results.

Improved farms, *i. e.*, farms with fair fences and comfortable and spacious buildings, can be bought for $10 to $30 per acre, with all necessary timber. The higher-priced ones are those that have oyster-coves. The waters abound in oysters and other shell-fish, crabs, terrapin, wild fowl, and the best of fish.

The staple productions are tobacco, wheat, and corn. A limited quantity of beef is shipped, and a few sheep are kept on nearly every farm. Sheep do remarkably well here, the stock being very healthy and the wool finding a ready market in Baltimore, and lambs selling in Baltimore and Washington at a high price. The principal timber is white and yellow pine, oak, gum, walnut, beech, and holly. With the exception of the Hessian fly, there are few insects to injure the crops. Fruits are neglected, but enough is cultivated to prove they would do well if tried. Mr. Logan Smith, near Point Lookout, has 500 peach-trees in full bearing and looking thrifty and in good health, although neglected. An examination of most of the apple-trees seen in my tour failed to discover a case of the borer's ravages, that almost universal pest of the southern apple-orchardist. I saw several specimens of very old pear-trees, probably planted more than one hundred years, much neglected, but still bearing fruit; also saw several "damsons" with no visitations from the "little turk." The health of the region is good, very little malaria, and typhoid fever is unknown.

In conclusion, the result of my observations here for the past year induces me to believe there is no more desirable locality for the establishment of an agreeable and pleasant home than Southern Maryland, and especially the lower portion of Saint Mary's county. The healthfulness, cheapness, and quality of land, and ease of cultivation, great variety of productions of which the soil is capable, abundance of fertilizers, the multitude of luxuries of land and sea, convenient and cheap communication with city markets, the delightful climate, cool salt sea-breezes of summer and open winters, certainly make it a favored region for the agriculturist of wealth or limited means who desires to live under his own vine and fig-tree.

It will be seen from the table that not only the prices of land in the Eastern Shore section are quite high in the northern part, though low at the southern extremity of the peninsula, but the value of annual production is highest in Cecil of any county in the State, and nearly as high in Kent. It is a region of great resources and large capabilities, in which climate and water-transportation play an important part.

Cecil is at the head of Chesapeake Bay, and is intersected by Elk and North Rivers. The soil of the northwestern portion is granitic. Mr. A. De Witt thinks values have declined since 1870, prices now ranging from $10 to $100. There is some marsh-land, valued at $15 to $20, for pasture. The best land is in the western border, and on bottoms, but all requires fertilizing.

Kent lies between the Chesapeake and the line of Delaware, with the Sassafras River as its northern boundary and the Chester as its southern. It has a rolling surface and a soil of medium quality, susceptible of high improvement. Mr. John W. Collins estimates the usual yield of wheat at 12 bushels, running from 6 to 25. He thinks two-fifths of the land could be bought reasonably.

Queen Anne is a central county of this belt, lying between Chester River on one side and Caroline and Tuckahoe on the other, with an undu-

lating surface, free from rocks, reasonably fertile, with abundant underlying deposit of marl. Prices have declined somewhat since 1870. A red-clay soil yields 20 bushels of wheat, 40 bushels of corn, and from 1½ to 2 tons of hay; a heavy white-clay, 15 bushels of wheat and 1½ tons of hay; and a yellow soil is found to be especially adapted to fruits. One-sixth of these lands, mostly unimproved, could be bought at $15.

Caroline and Talbot come next on the south, separated by the Tuckahoe. Talbot is on the Chesapeake, and the Choptank separates it from Dorchester on the south. Three-fourths of the lands of Caroline could be purchased at prices ranging from $10 to $100. The tracts are not offered in parcels, and purchasers are mostly from Pennsylvania and Vermont. Mr. Howes Goldsborough says a red-clay soil, which is easily improved, has produced 60 bushels of wheat per acre. Improved farms range in value from $20 to $125 per acre. Dorchester has a clay-loam soil, light in one section and stiff in another, productive with judicious fertilizing. Prices of farms range from $10 to $50 per acre. Three-fifths of the lands of Worcester, which are very similar to the above, are for sale at $3 to $25 per acre. One-fourth of the farms of Somerset are for sale at $5 to $40. Mr. G. W. Parsons thus writes concerning Wicomico:

From observation and inquiry, I conclude the average cash-value of farm-lands in this county to be $11 per acre, against $15 in 1870. Average value of wild and unimproved lands, $9; in 1870, $12. Lands have depreciated fully one-half since 1867, and nearly one-third since 1870. There are many varieties of soil in this county. Along the Nanticoke River, on the northwest, for from one to three miles, the land is sandy, and gradually changes to yellow clay and loam, with stretches of black soils or "savannas" at intervals, running down to the many creeks which are tributary to the Nanticoke. This river, with the creeks and Wicomico River, are bordered with marshes, which furnish good pasturage. The sands produce splendid watermelons and corn; the clays, wheat and corn, with clover; and the black lands, corn, oats, and clover. The central portion of the county is light sand, sand and clay, and loam; brings corn, truck, small fruits, peaches, and, though naturally the poorest, is the most profitable portion of our land. The eastward portion of the county, bordering along the Pocomoke River, is black swamp-land; brings excellent crops of corn and oats, and in many localities clover and other grasses. Requires drainage and lime to make it produce splendidly. Perhaps one-half the land in this county is for sale. Farmers have made the mistake of holding too large farms. They are finding it out, and are disposed to farm only what they can do well. The prices of land will vary as to soil and location and quality of timber. Good-timbered land is valuable when located near water-course or railroad, and will vary from $20 to $50 per acre. Farms, partly under cultivation and part wild, vary from $5 to $20 per acre in the country, while within three miles of this town farm-lands sell, according to size of tract, from $20 to $150 per acre.

FACTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

FRAUDS IN THE JERSEY-CATTLE TRADE.—Henry Fox, esq., United States consul at Plymouth, England, whose jurisdiction includes the island of Jersey, transmits to the Department of Agriculture a letter from Charles P. Le Cornu, vice-president of the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, inclosing the following extract of the proceedings of that society at its session of May 15, 1875:

The secretary having read to the meeting a letter from Mr. N. Pike, of Winthrop' Kennebec County, State of Maine, United States of America, as well as the Augusta Maine Farmer of April 17, 1875, in which it is reported that 3,000 cattle are annually sent from this island to the United States of America; it was proposed by E. Nicolle, esq., seconded by A. Le Gallois, esq., and

Resolved unanimously, That a representation be transmitted by the president of this

society to the vice-consul for the United States Government in this island, with a request that it be transmitted to the Minister of Agriculture, showing that, whereas, from the statements above mentioned, it would seem that a fraudulent traffic has been carried on by *soi-disant* importers of Jersey cattle, the number said to have been introduced into the United States being considerably in excess of the whole number exported from this island within the period specified; that from the said statements it must be presumed that other than Jersey-bred cattle are introduced into the United States as such—a practice which if not checked would soon prove seriously detrimental to the reputation of an insular stock, producing disappointment to the purchaser, and ultimately tending to stop the legitimate trade which has long existed between American purchasers and breeders in this island.

Further, with a view to check any fraudulent traffic of the sort and to enable such as may desire to obtain the pure stock from this island, it was

Resolved, That the assistance of this society be given to any person or constituted body whose application to it is officially recommended.

FRA. LABEY,
Hon. Secretary.

STATUS OF AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The Liverpool Daily Courier, in a highly commendatory notice of the reports of this Department, notes the remarkable contrast in the popular estimate of agriculture in England and the United States. It says:

American agricultural interests are well cared for, being watched over by a State Department which in various ways manifests deep solicitude for the farmer's welfare. On the other side of the Atlantic it is not so fashionable as here to ridicule the cultivators of the soil or the breeders of cattle. Here [in England] the notion is steadily developing that it is commerce, and not agriculture, which provides food for the millions, and the farmer is considered a selfish non-entity, who is regardful only of his own interests, a weakness to which manufacturers and merchants never descend. In America, farming is recognized as a useful occupation, and will continue to be thus esteemed till the great Republic is planted as thickly as England with smoke-begrimed factories and cottages. The State Department which watches over American agriculture is not a paternal institution to worry farmers, but it collects and disseminates very valuable information over the vast area of the States. Its monthly and annual reports are not simply great arrays of figures, laboriously gathered and piled into bewildering columns, which tell only half the story they were intended to convey, and this long after the statistics can be of much practical use. They promptly provide useful returns and hints. The meaning of the figures is made apparent so that the agriculturist can deduce important lessons. Estimates of experts as to actual facts are supplied. In England there are many journals devoted to agriculture, but the information does not bear the official stamp, and is not invariably trustworthy, while the figures from the British Statistical Department reach the public much too late. A monthly system as well as the annual one would be a boon to British agriculturists as well as to others.

ENGLISH STALLION-PURCHASING SUBSCRIPTION.—Lord Calthorpe has inaugurated a project for raising £10,000 in annual subscriptions of £100 for five years, to accumulate a fund for the purchase of ten or more per annum of thoroughbred sires of sound constitution and good action, such as no private capitalist would find it profitable to purchase. These stallions are to be placed each year in a district to be selected by a judicious committee, and travel through it for the purpose of serving half-breed mares only. At the end of five years, fifty choice stallions, purchased by the association, would have begotten five thousand foals of superior mares. This would have a powerful influence in elevating the breed of horses in the country.

UTILIZATION OF SEWAGE IN ENGLAND.—The local committee on hygiene in Croydon, Surrey County, England, have, after long discussion, pronounced in favor of the irrigation system in the disposal of sewage. Experiments upon the farm of Beddington, extending over fourteen years, show that upon land advantageously situated, surface irrigation permits the purification of sewage-waters without injury to the sanitary condition of the neighborhood. A population of 55,000, using about 20,000 water-closets, furnish a vast amount of organic manure, which, with a fixed proportion of rain-water, is carried by a large drain about

half a mile from the city into large reservoirs of filtration. A paddle-wheel furnished with screens pierced with nails and turned by the motion of the drain-water, seizes the paper, rags, &c., and allows the finer detritus to deposit itself in a blackish sediment in the farm-trenches and upon the surface of the fields and meadows. The malarial exhalations are neutralized by chemical methods.

MEAT-PRODUCT PER ACRE.—Mr. J. J. Mechi, one of the leading scientific farmers of England, considers meat-making one of the main points of his agricultural success. He regards it as an essential part in good farming, to make meat and manure in summer as well as in winter. This, however, cannot be done without shelter for animals, combined with good ventilation to protect them from flies and other insects; with proper provision for this necessity, he has succeeded in putting on both growth and fat in summer-time. He acknowledges that there is no profit in feeding stock at market-prices, but where a farmer has sufficient capital and knows how to use it, he will find stock-feeding profitable, on account of its sure product of the best and cheapest manure he can obtain. Mr. Mechi finds his margin of profit in the very large grain, root, and green crops which he is thus able to raise at a cost below market-prices. He gives the following balance-sheet of his live-stock operations for 1874 on his farm of 175 acres at Tiptree:

January 1, 1874:			
Value of live-stock, including poultry	£737	19	0
Corn and hay, the produce of the farm, consumed during the year, estimated at market-prices	177	5	0
Corn, oil-cake, malt, culms, bran, &c., purchased	431	5	3
Grinding corn, medicines, veterinary, &c	21	0	0
Live-stock purchased during the year	239	8	6
Green and root crops of 25 acres raised and consumed	88	6	2
Total	1,695	3	11
January 1, 1875:			
Value of live-stock, including poultry	£926	2	0
Fat meat sold	691	19	2
Wool sold	43	14	10
Poultry sold	33	7	11
Total	1,695	3	11

The increase in value of the live-stock and poultry at the end of the year was £188 3*s.*, or £51 5*s.* 6*d.* less than the amount paid for new animals during the year. This deficit shows the extent to which the whole live-stock value, old and new, was reduced, and must be deducted from the aggregate sales to show the net meat-product of the year. This will leave £684 8*s.* 6*d.*, which, at 9*d.* per pound, gives an average of 104 pounds of meat per acre, worth £3 18*s.* The total cost of feed, including produce raised on the farm and purchased from without, amounts to £117 16*s.* 5*d.*, from which deducting the wool sold, £43 14*s.* 10*d.*, there remains £674 1*s.* 7*d.*, or £3 16*s.* 4½*d.* per acre as the actual cost of production, leaving a margin of only 1*s.* 7½*d.* per acre to pay for labor and attendance, which is estimated at £100 in the aggregate, or 11*s.* 5*d.* per acre. Mr. Mechi's profit, then, must have been in the raising of his home crops, and in the fertilizing elements added to his land by his abundant product of manure.

FRENCH FARM-PRODUCTS OF 1874.—The first half of 1874 was marked by high prices and a large importation of cereals, but the subsequent six months witnessed a reaction, which extended into 1875, toward low prices and large export. The large crops of last year in Europe, com-

pared with preceding failures, account for this change. The movement of the year is indicated by the importation of 4,500,000 quintals of wheat during the first six months, and the export of 1,500,000 during the remainder of the year. The fine barley-crops of Sarthe, Mayence, and the Loire Valley were largely purchased by the English brewers, while less valuable grain was imported from the Danube and Algeria to supply the home demand.

The British Isles and Belgium largely absorbed the abundant fruit-crop. The export of fresh vegetables was 25 per cent. greater than in 1873. Salad and cabbage were shipped by rail even to Russia.

The greatest portion of French agricultural products were marketed in England. Of 29,000,000 kilograms of eggs, of poultry, and wild fowl exported, England took 27,500,000; and 28,333,000 kilograms of salt butter of a total export of 32,333,000 kilograms. There was also a considerable export of fresh butter and of cheese; but at the close of the year the prices of cheese had fallen 10 per cent.; of eggs, 7 per cent.; of butter, salt and fresh, 6 per cent. Milk-products had received a great impulse in 1872, but the increased cost of forage, the deficiency of grain, and the ravages of epizootic maladies greatly restricted production, and would have had a still more depressing effect but for the strong English demand raising prices.

Of live stock, the imports of beeves amounted to 24,483 head, against 57,623 in 1873; and 46,868 cows, against 51,938 in 1873. Of sheep, the imports amounted to 1,139,179, a decrease of 339,572 from 1873. On the other hand, the exports of beeves amounted to 25,358, an increase of 6,485; and of cows, 24,575, an increase of 5,899. The great scarcity of forage in 1874 emptied the French stables and sheep-folds of all beasts not indispensable for market and farm stock, but choice fat animals held their own remarkably well.

The average losses from depressions of market-price of different classes of farm-animals, according to the official estimate of the national commission, were as follows: Sheep, 9 per cent.; lambs, 16 per cent.; beeves, 9 per cent.; bulls, 23 per cent.; bullocks, 25 per cent.; cows, 17 per cent.; heifers, 25 per cent.; calves, 5 per cent.

Of horses, the export of 1873 was 22,096, which increased in 1874 to 22,680. The average of ten years, from 1862 to 1871, was about 9,000. Light draught-horses are especially in demand by foreign purchasers. France, in 1873, exported 3,886 horses to Germany, and received in return 3,023; in 1871 this export rose to 4,579, and the import to 3,323.

The foreign-trade movements of the first six months of 1875 have also been published, from which it appears that the import of cereals had fallen from 196,261,000 francs to 72,981,000 francs; wood for building, from 38,000,000 to 29,000,000; flax, from 30,000,000 to 28,000,000; oleaginous fruits, from 19,000,000 to 18,000,000; guano and other fertilizers, from 20,000,000 to 15,000,000. The export-trade shows an aggregate of 41,000,000 francs in wool, a decline of 7,000,000; farm-animals fell off from 23,000,000 francs to 21,000,000. An increased export is shown of wine of 141,500,000 francs against 122,000,000; of cereals, 121,000,000 against 37,250,000; of brandy, 42,000,000 against 18,000,000; of poultry-eggs, 26,250,000 against 22,000,000; of raw sugar, 26,000,000 against 19,333,000 in the first six months of 1874. Butter remained nearly stationary, reaching about 38,000,000 francs in both periods under review.

ALFALFA IN TEXAS.—One of our statistical correspondents, Mr. W. W. Ross, of Dallas County, Texas, finds that alfalfa admirably withstands the drought of summer and the cold of winter. He mowed a field three times last season—April 10, May 3, and June 4—and obtained two

tons per acre at each cutting, or six tons per acre for the season. He thinks it admirably adapted to the black prairie-land of that region. It keeps green all winter, and affords pasture to all kinds of live stock, except hogs.

THE FRENCH WINE-CROP.—Notwithstanding grave apprehensions expressed by men of intelligence and of high position in France in regard to the wine-producing interest, the crop of 1874 has aggregated 63,000,000 hectoliters, or 1,664,000,000 gallons, being nearly 640,000,000 gallons more than in 1873, and nearly 450,000,000 above an average yield. The high prices induced by the short crops of 1872 and 1873, together with the heavy burdens of taxation necessitated by the Franco-Prussian war, greatly restricted wine-consumption, but with the marketing of the large crop of 1874 consumption greatly increased. The prospect of a large crop in 1875 tended still further to depress prices. In some parts of Central France, favored by circumstances, wine-makers realized from 35 to 40 francs per hectoliter, (27 to 32 cents per gallon,) but in some portions of Southern France prices of wines marketed during the late floods sunk to one-fourth and even one-eighth of the above. But the ravages of the *Phylloxera* caused a prompt reaction. The product of whole departments, such as Vaucluse, was totally ruined, while others were seriously and even permanently injured. At one time the whole wine-interest of Southern France was threatened with destruction. This region is usually counted on for a third of the crop. In 1874 five departments yielded about 19,000,000 hectoliters, or nearly 502,000,000 gallons. Of these the largest product was in Hérault, amounting to 15,000,000 hectoliters, (397,000,000 gallons.) Aude yielded 3,000,000 hectoliters, (nearly 80,000,000 gallons.) These two departments alone furnished a fourth of the crop of 1874. These southern wines, however, are not satisfactory in quality, while those of Lower Burgundy, Cote-d'Or, Beaujolais, Bordelais, and Dordogne show an improvement over the yield of 1872 and 1873.

The short crop of 1873 caused a decreased export of wine in casks and bottles, in the Gironde alone, of 216,163 hectoliters, (8,333,000 gallons.) The decline in the exports in casks to different countries ranged from 4 to 9 per cent.; of wines in bottles the decline was 8 per cent., and of sweet wine 10 per cent. Of other wine-regions the decline amounted to 476,225 hectoliters, (12,500,000 gallons,) bottled sweet wine falling off 112,940 hectoliters, (nearly 3,000,000 gallons.) The French National Commission notes with pleasure the products of French vineyards, but does not dissemble the fact that the products of Spain and Italy are entering into formidable competition with the southern departments.

AGRICULTURE IN ALGERIA.—Algeria extends along the south Mediterranean coast about six hundred miles, with an area of 116,000,000 acres, or 181,000 square miles. Of this region, what is called the Sahara Desert occupies five-sixths; the remaining sixth, called the Tell, is the maritime, agricultural, and colonized zone, producing the plants of Southern Europe, such as cereals, vines, olives, mulberries, oranges, dates, and other fruits.

A French scientific agriculturist, M. Moll, has given the results of a personal tour of observation in a work entitled "Agriculture and Colonization of Algeria." He criticises the French policy of occupying the country, not for strong concentrations upon the coast, but for failure to make adequate efforts also to occupy the interior. This of course could be done only by military power and a military government. A civil government over such a country is simply an impossibility. The peculiar

character of the population—Moors, Kabyles, Jews, Arabs, &c.—demands special adaptation of means to ends in fixing a foreign colonial establishment upon the soil.

M. Moll is one of the originators of the great agricultural reforms which have been effected in France during a quarter century past, and has endeavored to apply to the consideration of Algerian agriculture the results of his enlightened labors. He would restrain the tendency to crop-raising fostered by the colonial authorities, and rehabilitate the pastoral *régime*. He advises the raising of large flocks for a good market from the spontaneous grasses of the country, together with tree-culture and the re-afforesting of denuded areas. In the southern deserts there are oases, garden-spots, where intensive culture may reach its highest results, but in the great breadth of the territory, where communications are difficult, flocks and herds alone can find a subsistence. The maritime region, the Tell, is susceptible of more systematic culture. Labor is here abundant and the facilities for irrigation considerable.

In the three departments of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine, 1,096 allotments of land were appropriated by colonists in 1875, of which 896 were village-allotments, and 200 in farms. These allotments were also divided into civil and military, according to the legal status of the colonist. Of these, 263 were awarded to emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine; 488 to emigrants from other parts of old France; and 345 to Frenchmen and Europeans born in Algeria.

RENT-UNIONS IN BENGAL.—Co-operative association has assumed a remarkable phase in the "rent-unions" of Bengal, India. This institution subsisted under the presidency of the notorious Warren Hastings, and even then presented a troublesome case for his very summary methods of administration. On late years it has become quite a power in Indian politics.

The Indian landed system is one of a feudal character, derived from the old native *régime*, whether Hindoo or Mohammedan, and retained in many provinces by the English authorities. The zemindars or primary government tenants, in law, are under but little practical restraint from the most grinding oppressions of the cultivators of the soil. To counteract the reckless greed of the zemindars, the farmers have organized rent-unions, which are inaugurated in each rural district in a very characteristic manner. In every Bengal village the popular party is organized under a *punchayet*, or assembly of five head-men. When, in the judgment of this body, it is found necessary to resist fresh impositions of the zemindary interest, a union is established. It is designated as *vidroti dal*, which means literally an opposition league. The ryots or farmers are then invited to join it, but there is always a considerable minority that refuse to co-operate with the movement. The majority are secured before any open demonstration is made, and bind themselves in solemn deeds of writing to give their best energies to the work. The campaign is opened by a petition to the magistrate to protect the ryots from alleged oppressions of the zemindars. The latter have generally a very vulnerable record, and greatly dread judicial investigation, and hence often haul down their colors and abandon abuses complained of on condition of suspension of operations by the union. If, however, the zemindar is impelled by pride or policy to resist their demands, the ryots fix upon a tariff of rents which they promise each other not to exceed. This tariff is generally the old rate, leaving out the attempted illegal enhancement. If the zemindar fails for six months to enter suit to enforce his additional exactions, his subsequent proceedings are barred

by a statute of limitations. If suit is brought claiming merely the rent and deposit, together with the enhancement which might be justifiably claimed from the enhanced value of land or other circumstance, the enhancement is sure to be disallowed. If he attempts to bolster up his claim by false accounts, which are sure to be detected by the defendant's lawyers, the feeling of the court turns against him, and he is limited to barely what the ryots are willing to pay. Hence, the process of the courts finds little favor in the eyes of the zemindary interest. The sympathy of the courts appears to be strongly with the popular interest.

The zemindars then resort to questionable strategy. They attempt to create dissension among the ryots and even to buy up the headmen. Sometimes the cashier of the union embezzles the funds, but this exposes him not only to legal prosecution, but also to the dread of popular indignation. If everything else fail, the zemindars import mobs, generally from the Jessore district, to crush the ryots. Generally the latter are too powerful, and the mobs are dispersed. In an appeal to the police, the zemindars, from the peculiar structure of Anglo-Indian jurisprudence, generally have the advantage.

The question of suppressing these unions by law has been seriously entertained by Anglo-Indian officials, but such a course would most probably be defeated. Official observers say that the effect of these unions is beneficial to public order; that though they lead to many collisions, they prevent a still greater number. Riots are most frequent in those districts where the sway of the zemindary interest is least impeded by unions. The whole difficulty arises out of a false system of social organism—that of crown tenancy of the lands. Even antiquated Indian civilization is outgrowing the swaddling-bands of feudalism. Allodial land-ownership, giving the soil as far as possible into the hands of actual cultivators, is the true policy.

The weight of opinion is in favor of sustaining the independence of the ryots, and of still further protecting them against the exactions of the zemindars.

Live-stock movements at Chicago.—George T. Williams, secretary of the Union Stock-Yards Association of Chicago, has furnished the Department with a statement showing the receipts and shipments of live-stock during the first six months of 1875, from which the following figures have been condensed:

Of cattle, the total receipts were 466,833 and the shipments 378,563; of hogs, the receipts were 2,002,484 and the shipments 911,598; of sheep, the receipts were 226,785 and the shipments 149,117; of horses, the receipts were 9,098 and the shipments 8,822.

Of cattle, the great mass of the receipts was by roads from the West and South, and the shipments mostly eastward. Thus, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road brought in 87,501 head and carried away only 2,261; the Illinois Central brought in 82,222 and carried away only 9,431. The heaviest receipt, 139,952 head, was by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, while the shipment was only 2,861; the Chicago and Northwestern imported 66,834 and exported 1,886; the Chicago and Alton brought 55,574 and took away 6,052. Of the exporting roads, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago brought in only 905 and carried eastward 101,897; the Michigan Central imported only 1,039 and exported 91,089; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern brought 2,199 and took away 156,973. The business of the other roads was very small. April was the month of largest receipt and shipment, the former amounting to 92,374 and the latter to 82,888.

Of swine, the largest receipt for the six months, 730,988, was by

the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, and the largest shipment, 323,426, by the Michigan Central. The largest monthly receipt, 508,347, was in January, and the largest shipment, 171,505, was in April.

Of sheep, the largest total receipt, 78,977 head, was by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, and the largest shipment, 46,418, was by the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago. The largest monthly receipt and shipment was in January, the former amounting to 58,162 and the latter to 41,898. The movement was very small during May and June.

Of horses, the largest total receipt, 2,722, was by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, and the largest shipment, 5,266, was by the Lake Shore and Southern Michigan. The largest monthly receipt and shipment was in March, the former amounting to 2,784 and the latter to 2,781.

CROPS IN NEBRASKA.—A correspondent, under date of August 16, writes, respecting the condition and yield of crops in Dodge and adjoining counties, as follows:

Corn promises the greatest crop ever grown in the State. The stalks are 10 to 13 feet high, with from 1 to 7 ears on a stalk, and fully averaging 2, large in size and well filled. As a proof of the general expectation of the yield, I will state that 75 bushels of new black oats of splendid quality, weighing 41 pounds per bushel, machine measure, which I hauled last week, brought only 25 cents per bushel. I am satisfied that, unless some disaster happens to the corn-crop, both that and oats will settle down to 15 cents the coming winter. Wheat on bottom-lands is injured by rain, in quality, 25 per cent., but runs 25 per cent. above average in quantity; on uplands it is superior every way. Oats are enormous in yield and very fine in quality, but difficult to harvest, as they were beaten down by storms when just about ripening, and can only be cut one way. Rye, superior in quantity and quality, was harvested in good weather and is safe in stacks. Potatoes are the heaviest in yield and best in quality ever grown here. Our Early Rose cook almost into meal. They are worth only 25 cents now. The crop of hay is so heavy and thick on the ground that serious fears are felt that the annual prairie-fires may be more destructive than usual. Garden-stuff is, beyond all precedent, enormous in yield and good in quality, but is a drug in the market.

Although the air was filled with grasshoppers for two weeks, but very few lighted, and those that did had no appetite, evidently sick from the presence of the red mite which infested them in all cases.

Unless the price of grain, &c., falls to lower rates than ever before in this State, the farmers of this section will nearly regain all that they lost in the last two years.

SOUTHEASTERN ARKANSAS.—One of our statistical correspondents in Southeastern Arkansas, in urging the claims of that section as a field for emigration, gives the unqualified assurance of a perfect freedom of political sentiment and action. He explodes the popular error that the country is "swampy, miasmatic, and mosquito-infested." With a due proportion of fine river, bayou, and creek bottom, this region is high, dry, and undulating. The hills and ridges have a fertile surface, underlaid with sand and gravel. The valleys are alluvial and very productive. The salubrity of the country is shown by the large number of very old people, notwithstanding prevalent unhygienic habits. Pulmonary affections are rare.

Every farm, garden, or orchard product of the temperate zone can be raised here. The long seasons admit of two crops per annum, and of three crops within fifteen months. The bottom-lands will bring large crops of cotton or corn, while the uplands are very rich, and respond quickly to high culture and fertilization. A splendid wheat-crop has just been harvested, of five times the acreage of any previous year. Fine fruit is raised here, though the capacity of this culture has been but imperfectly developed. Wild and cultivated grapes grow in great luxuriance. The Scuppernong of the South grows here with a vigor unsurpassed in any other part of the Gulf States; Ives's Seedling, Norton's Virginia, the Delaware, and other cultivated varieties have been satisfactorily tested. It is believed that wine-production could here be

made successful. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, and small fruits are abundant and good.

The mildness of the climate, and the excellence of native grasses, render stock-raising a very remunerative business. Animals need shelter for only a small portion of the year. Cattle and sheep can be raised more cheaply than in Texas, and a thousand miles nearer the market.

Game and fish are still abundant. Deer, wild turkeys, squirrels, hares, partridges, water-fowl, &c., offer great attractions to sportsmen, though bears are becoming scarce. The rivers and smaller streams swarm with trout, pike, buffalo, perch, &c. Timber in great variety and profusion can yet be had, suited to all purposes. The water-privileges are excellent, being easily adapted to any kind of manufacture. Good water is accessible in wells of moderate depth.

Railroad facilities are already extensive and increasing, while water-transportation is found in all parts of this region. Social order has become more stable. The population is mostly native American, largely recruited from the North. The colored element amounts to about a third of the whole. All the leading religious denominations are strongly represented, and a public-school system of advanced ideas has been organized.

The price of land is very low, from $2 to $6 per acre for choice tracts. Farms often sell for less money than is realized from a single crop of cotton grown upon them. These can be had on accommodating terms. Capital invested in manufacture is exempted from taxation for seven years. Our correspondent believes that the advantages of this region are fully equal to those of sections more thoroughly known.

LARGE YIELDS OF WHEAT.—From seed obtained from this Department a farmer in Warwick, Cecil County, Maryland, raised 132 bushels of Fultz wheat on three acres of land, or 44 bushels per acre.

It is reported that in Dallas County, Texas, Mr. James Horton has thrashed out 3,300 bushels of wheat, produced on 100 acres, and Mr. George Penn 4,000 bushels, produced on 150 acres.

A correspondent reports that a farmer in Escambia, Delta County, Mich., harvested and thrashed 2¼ bushels of "nice" Clawson wheat from a quart of seed, or 72-fold.

REDUCTION OF STOCK-HOGS.—A correspondent in Van-Wert County, Ohio, reports many farmers in that region as selling off their stock-hogs in anticipation of a scarcity of corn following the late floods.

GRAPE-CULTURE IN NORTHERN OHIO.—A correspondent sends us the statistics of grape-culture in Ottawa County according to the assessor's returns for 1874, showing 1,596 acres in grapes, producing 5,601,684 pounds, and 433,552 gallons of wine. These figures, he is confident, fall much below the facts.

PLANTING FORESTS IN TEXAS.—Mr. A. McKinney, of San Felipe, Austin County, Texas, contributes some very interesting facts in regard to timber-culture upon the prairies of that State. The richest lands have a very inadequate supply of timber even for fire-wood. The soil of these vast savannas possesses all the elements of heavy forest-growth, and young timber planted would have a rapid and healthy development but for two obstacles hitherto insurmountable. Of these the first is the fire that so often sweeps the prairies, the dry grass furnishing the material for the annual combustion of all incipient tree-growth. The occupancy of these lands by a regular farming population would remedy this difficulty.

Another obstacle to tree-culture is found in the ravages of cattle.

They do not appear to eat the young trees, but use them as a counter-irritant against the stings of flies, mosquitoes, and other troublesome insects. They scratch themselves against every rock and shrub above ground. "If a surveyor puts down a stake six inches above the surface, cattle will even lie down to rub at it till it is literally worked out of the ground." Young trees have no chance of growing unless protected by fencing. It is hoped that a low bushy tree, which our correspondent calls "weesach," and which is covered with hard, sharp thorns, defying the attrition of animals, may yet be found available as a hedge-plant. It seldom grows more than 20 feet high, has short, crooked trunk and limbs, and when cut down sprouts from the root from five to fifty shoots for every one cut off. Its wood is hard and durable as fence-posts, and it furnishes excellent fuel. It is an evergreen, with a yellowish tinge of foliage, and bears a small pod of seeds, which are eaten by cattle and sheep and scattered in their droppings. The seed grows with very little interference from animals. Our correspondent is inclined to think that they will not germinate unless passed through the digestive apparatus of the animal, and suggests that scalding, a process used in the case of the black locust-seed, would have the same effect in inducing germination.

No effort has yet been made to grow hedges of this tree, nor is it ascertained whether it will bear transplanting. It grows luxuriantly around San Patricio and other points in Western Texas, but it is not a prolific propagator like the Osage orange. The young plants are hardy and very thorny, requiring no seed-bed nor early culture, and flourishing as well in close dead soil as on plowed ground. Twenty trunks have been observed from a single root, each one furnishing an excellent fence-post. For this purpose and for fire-wood this tree could be profitably grown on a large scale, provided an available method of propagation could be devised. The weesach, mesquite, Bois d'arc, black and yellow locust, horny locust, white thorn, prickly ash, &c., can be grown without much interference from cattle, and fire could be avoided by annual plowing. As to the rapidity with which such hedge-plants could be made available our correspondent concludes as follows:

I also think that even on raw prairie hedges could be grown in four years' time to turn stock. As the weesach will start and grow often in a hard, tramped road or cow-pen, without culture or other attention, it would be the very article, if we could utilize it. Would it not be worth while to try the Bois d'arc, the honey-locust, and the white thorn? Ground inclosed by such hedges could be quickly set with other growths of timber. The black walnut, butternut, pecan, hickory-nut, cottonwood, box-elder, sycamore, mulberry, even pine and cedar, &c., could be planted and grown with success and great profit. Were men disposed to make the experiment, a small outlay of labor and means and five years' time would tell the tale. There are millions upon millions of acres of rich prairie-lands now lying idle that ought to be brought into culture and made to contribute to our country's wealth. An object so desirable can only be accomplished by a successful method of forest-culture. Were all who reside on the prairies now disposed to try timber-culture it would lead to ultimate success, and become a means of great profit. As for ourselves we purpose a trial of it.

WHEAT-CULTURE IN TENNESSEE.—Mr. J. H. Crichlow furnishes the Department with a very suggestive and elaborate tabular statement embracing one hundred and thirty-seven enterprises in wheat-culture by farmers miscellaneously located in different parts of Rutherford County, Tennessee. The area covered by these crops aggregated 2,721 acres, producing, on the whole, 33,404 bushels, or 12¼ bushels per acre. Though our correspondent regrets his inability to make a fuller report, his very careful analysis of his materials gives at least an approximate idea of the status of wheat-culture in that part of Tennessee. The statement will be found below.

The maximum yield, 30 bushels per acre, was on 17 acres of oats stubble seeded with amber wheat, variety not designated, at the rate of a bushel per acre. Several cases averaged about 24 bushels of White-beard, amber, Tappahannock, Fultz, blue-stem Mediterranean, &c., some of them occupying a considerable acreage. Generally, an increase of acreage is accompanied by a depressed average. One farmer, on 120 acres, the largest area noted, averaged 13 bushels per acre of Tappahannock; another averaged 18 bushels of Walker wheat on 50 acres, and 14 bushels of Tappahannock on another 50 acres. A farmer just outside of the county averaged 19 bushels on 96 acres. In nearly half the cases noted the wheat was seeded upon cotton-land; corn-land was seeded in almost as many cases, while a few followed oats, clover, pasture, &c. About half the crop of the county was good and the other half inferior, mostly smutted. Where the seed had been soaked in a solution of bluestone this malady was avoided. This preparation will hereafter be more generally used. The effect of the preceding crop upon the growing crop was slight, as the same kind of land produced both large and small crops. The seed sown varied from 3 pecks to 5 pecks per acre.

Wheat report from Rutherford County, Tennessee.

Party growing.	Variety.	Amount sown per acre.	Number of acres.	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.	Last year's crop.
W. R. Jones	Blue-stem Mediterranean.	1⅓	15	24	360	Cotton.
M. B. Jordan	Blue-stem Mediterranean.	1	11	18	198	Cotton.
M. B. Jordan	Walker	1	21	11	231	Cotton.
R. E. Jorman	Boughton	1	12	17	204	Cotton.
R. E. Jorman	White chaff bearded.	1	20	12	240	Wheat.
R. E. Jorman	Mediterranean	1	12	12	144	Corn.
Favor Cason	White bearded	⅔	20	24	480	Clover.
Favor Cason	Amber	⅔	10	24	240	Clover.
E. L. Matthews	Tappahannock	1	24	10	240	Cotton and clover.
E. L. Matthews	White bearded	1	10	12	120	Clover.
E. C. Portee	Boughton	1	15	7½	112	Cotton.
C. M. Brooks	Mediterranean	1	22	11¼	248	Oats and millet.
William Mitchell	Blue-stem Mediterranean.	1	16	20¼	324	Clover, cotton, and corn.
William Mitchell	White Mediterranean.	1	10	17½	175	Cotton.
William Mitchell	Ballard	1	80	7½	600	Clover and cotton.
W. N. Jordan	Boughton	1	10	10	100	Corn.
Meck Snell	Boughton	1	18	9	162	Cotton and corn.
Thomas Spain	Tappahannock	1¼	30	9½	285	Cotton.
Thomas Brown	Walker	1½	5	8½	43	Corn.
S. B. Smith	Tappahannock	1	26	14½	377	Corn and clover.
William Ellington	Reed	1	8	12½	100	Cotton.
Rufus Smith	Tappahannock	1	4	21	84	Cotton.
Mrs. W. H. Smith	Reed	1	9	11½	104	Corn.
John Woods	Boughton	1	23	18	414	Cotton.
John Woods	Walker	1	20	10	200	Corn.
John Woods	Mediterranean	1	6	13	78	Corn.
George A. Brown	Reed	1	15	8	120	Cotton.
E. Rosenfeld	Tappahannock	1	28	13	364	Cotton.
E. Rosenfeld	Mediterranean	1	28	13	364	Cotton.
J. F. Jenkins	Boughton	1	25	10	250	Cotton.
J. M. McCulloch	Reed	1	8	10	80	Cotton.
J. M. McCulloch	Mediterranean	1	40	8	320	Corn.
Mat. Pitts	Mediterranean	1¼	25	10	250	Corn and cotton.
William Fox	Reed	1	40	11¼	450	Corn.
Evander Lytle	Walker	1¼	18	12½	220	Corn.
Evander Lytle	Golden chaff	1½	13	12½	163	Corn.
Evander Lytle	White bearded	1½	22	14¼	315	Cotton.
Evander Lytle	Boughton	1½	16	15½	248	Cotton.
Henry Bone	Red	⅔	6	12	72	Corn.
Henry Bone	White	⅔	4	12	48	Corn.

Wheat report from Rutherford County, Tenneesee—Continued.

Party growing.	Variety.	Amount sown per acre.	Number of acres.	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.	Last year's crop.
Alexander Hartman	Amber	1	17	30	510	Oats.
King H. Howse	Mediterranean	1	12	12	144	Cotton and oats.
Mrs. Julia Howse	White	1	27	5	135	Cotton and oats.
George Busley	Walker	1	24	11	264	Corn, cotton, and wheat.
A. P. Lowe	White bearded	⅞	30	11	330	Corn.
P. A. Lyon	Boughton	1	20	21	420	Corn.
J. B. Palmer	Boughton	1⅛	12	12	144	Corn.
J. B. Palmer	Reed	1	30	7	210	Cotton and corn.
J. B. Palmer	Tappahannock	1	40	7	280	Clover and cotton.
W. B. Lillard	Missouri	1¼	12	16	192	Corn.
W. B. Lillard	Tappahannock	1⅛	12	15	180	Cotton.
W. B. Lillard	Mediterranean	1	10	12½	125	Cotton.
Abner Dement	Reed	1	21	13⅓	284	Corn.
John Dement	Reed	1	30	9½	285	Wheat and corn.
William P. Henderson	Tappahannock	1	16	13	208	Corn and cotton.
W. B. Garrett	Walker	1	30	14¼	427	Corn and cotton.
J. M. Alexander	Boughton	1	16	8	128	Corn and cotton.
W. L. Davis	Reed	1	21	12½	263	Cotton.
W. L. Davis	Amber	1	30	9¼	277	Corn.
W. P. Pitts	Mediterranean	1¼	8	10	80	Corn.
P. M. Rowlett	Mediterranean	1	7	12½	90	Cotton.
Joshua Jordan	Mediterranean	1¼	10	11	110	Corn.
Joshua Jordan	Tappahannock	1¼	18	7	126	Cotton.
S. R. Sanders	Mediterranean	1	15	20	300	Clover.
S. R. Sanders	Missouri red	1	6	15	90	Cotton.
S. R. Sanders	Missouri red	1	13	13	169	Wheat.
S. R. Sanders	Missouri red	1	5	15	75	Corn.
B. F. Alexander	Boughton	1	24	16	384	Corn.
J. W. Sparks	Tappahannock	1¼	18	23⅓	402	Corn.
J. W. Sparks	Missouri	1¼	30	15	450	Corn.
J. W. Sparks	Tappahannock	1¼	20	12½	250	Corn.
J. H. Barton	Reed	1	9	10	90	Cotton.
Joseph Dill	Reed	1	45	14½	653	Wheat and corn.
N. J. Lyon	Tappahannock	1	8	10	80	Corn.
N. J. Lyon	Bearded	1	8	9	72	Corn.
B. D. Fletcher	Boughton	⅞	18	11	198	Cotton.
J. T. Leach	Walker	1	15	11	165	Cotton.
J. T. Leach	White Eakin	1	5	18	90	Cotton.
George Zumbro	Walker	1⅛	18	6	108	Cotton.
Thomas W. Cox	Boughton	1	6	12½	75	Corn.
W. G. Mathis	Mediterranean	1	18	16⅔	297	Corn and oats.
W. G. Mathis	Reed	1	24	14½	348	Corn.
John Burnett	Mediterranean	1	5	16	80	Cotton.
John Burnett	Reed	1	12	14	168	Corn.
J. Bun Johns	Boughton	1	5	12½	63	Cotton.
J. Bun Johns	Missouri red	1⅛	10	7	70	Clover.
M. B. Kittrell	Walker	1	30	13½	405	Corn.
A. T. Smith	Walker	1	18	11	198	Cotton and corn.
Jack Lytle	Boughton	1	52	10½	546	Corn.
Jesse Vawter	Boughton	1	15	13⅓	200	Cotton.
R. A. Jones	White bearded	¾	15	10⅔	160	Cotton.
S. H. Singleton	Blue-stem Mediterranean.	1	35	12	420	Corn and cotton.
S. L. McAdoo	Odessa	1	6	20	120	Cotton.
S. L. McAdoo	Walker	1	27	16	432	Corn.
S. L. McAdoo	Reed	1	25	9½	237	Cotton.
E. B. Wade	Fultz	¾	14	11	154	Cotton.
B. T. Wade	Amber	1	4	9	36	Clover.
B. T. Wade	Walker	1	12	10	120	Clover.
J. S. Smith	Boughton	1	4	10	40	Corn.
J. S. Smith	Missouri red	1	8	10	80	Cotton.
John Brashear	Boughton	1	27	9¼	251	Cotton.
John Brashear	Golden chaff	1	13	7¾	101	Corn.
W. F. Bone	Amber	1	10	13	130	Cotton.
W. E. Jones	Mediterranean	1	15	11	166	Corn and cotton.
G. T. Wells	Mediterranean	1	7	15	105	Cotton.
G. T. Wells	Walker	1	14	17	238	Cotton.
G. T. Wells	Boughton	1	19	13½	256	Cotton.
W. M. Byrn	Mediterranean	1	18	11	198	Corn.
J. C. Hood	Reed	1	14	11	154	Corn.
J. E. Stockird	Mediterranean	1	7	12	84	Oats.
J. E. Stockird	Amber	1	7	12	84	Oats.
W. L. Patterson	Tappahannock	1	22	10	220	Cotton.
W. L. Patterson	White bearded	1	24	23	452	Corn.
Jacob Hall	White bearded	1	5	13	65	Cotton.
Jacob Hall	Tappahannock	1	5	11	55	Cotton.
Jacob Hall	Walker	1	5	11	55	Corn.

Wheat report from Rutherford County, Tennessee—Continued.

Party growing.	Variety.	Amount sown per acre.	Number of acres.	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.	Last year's crop.
Childress & Tarpley	Mediterranean	1	40	18	720	Corn.
Childress & Tarpley	Tappahannock	1	50	11½	567	Cotton.
Jack Todd	Mediterranean	1	15	12	180	Oats.
John W. McCulloch	Mediterranean	1	10	8½	85	Cotton.
B. T. Johnson	Boughton	1¼	100	7½	750	Cotton.
Samuel Donnel	Odessa	1	83	13½	1,120	Clover.
K. Carlton	Fultz	1	3¾	24½	92	Corn.
K. Carlton	Amber	1	21	18	378	Cotton.
J. L. Stroop	Reed	1	32	15	480	Corn.
W. F. M. Betty	Reed	1	10	9	90	Corn and cotton.
D. H. Sneed	Boughton	1	8	11	88	Corn.
D. H. Sneed	Mediterranean	1	5	10	50	Open.
D. H. Sneed	Orleans	1	7	12	84	Corn.
D. H. Sneed	Boughton	1	12	10	120	Corn.
B. W. Henry	Odessa	1¼	75	14	1,050	Cotton, corn, and wheat.
R. B. Jetton	Tappahannock	1	120	13	1,560	Corn.
John W. Childress	Walker	1	50	18	900	Cotton and clover.
John W. Childress	Tappahannock	1	50	14	700	Cotton and clover.
Samuel Watkins	Red bearded	1¼	20	17½	350	Pasture.
Thomas H. Hays	Boughton	1	7	19½	136	Cotton.
Thomas H. Hays	Walker	1	7	23½	165	Corn.

Number of reports, 137; number of acres, 2,721; total number of bushels, 33,404; average yield per acre, 12¼ bushels.

CONTINUOUS WHEAT-GROWING WITH COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.—The experiment made in England of growing wheat with little regard to rotation, and none whatever to fertilizing with farm-manures, by means of deep steam-culture and abundant use of commercial fertilizers, has been frequently referred to in this report. The custom is to sell the ripened crops standing; the ripening occurring early in August. Mr. Middleditch, at Blunsden, near Swindon, has sold the product of 550 acres, of which 350 were wheat, for over £5,000, or $25,000. The Rivett cone-wheat brought $58.75 per acre; oats, $56.87; winter-beans, $50. Mr. Prout's crops, at Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, on his farm of 450 acres, realized $54.22 per acre for all crops: wheat, $53.14; barley, $45.42; oats, $55.94; clover, $76.95. The purchaser has, of course, the expense of harvesting. At this price, standing, the yield must have exceeded 40 bushels per acre, unless it was of the very highest quality. This is about the usual yield of the farms in a course of a dozen years.

RUSSIAN APPLES, ETC.—The secretary of the Rock Point Farmers' Club, Marion County, Oregon, reports as follows: "Those Russian apples received from the Department are doing finely. None of the trees are yet bearing. The Italian plum is liable to winter-kill here, but the German prune is at home, and a finer fruit would be hard to find."

A SEVERE LOCAL DROUGHT.—Under date of September 6, the secretary of the agricultural society in Austin County, Texas, reports that the protracted drought still continues in the northern part of that county, though rains are falling in the southern part and in the adjoining counties. Springs and wells are all drying up, and the milch-cows have to be turned from the inclosures and driven miles away in search of water. One of the adverse consequences is a failure of milk and butter.

MARKET-PRICES OF FARM-PRODUCTS

FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1875.

The following quotations represent, as nearly as practicable, the state of the market at the beginning of each month.

Articles.	August.	September.
NEW YORK.		
Flour, superfine ..... per barrel..	$4 90 to $5 40	$4 85 to $5 50
extra State ..... do.....	5 85 to 6 40	5 65 to 6 50
extra to choice western ..... do.....	5 85 to 8 50	5 65 to 8 50
common to fair southern extras. do.....	6 00 to 6 75	5 80 to 6 85
good to choice southern extras. do.....	6 80 to 8 50	6 90 to 8 50
Wheat, No. 1 spring ..... per bushel..	1 45 to 1 47	1 44 to 1 45
No. 2 spring ..... do.....	1 34½ to 1 42	1 26 to 1 37
winter, red, western ..... do.....	1 48 to 1 54	1 44 to 1 48
winter, amber, western ..... do.....	1 48 to 1 54	1 44 to 1 48
winter, white, western ..... do.....	1 52 to 1 58	1 46 to 1 58
Rye ..... do.....	1 00 to 1 10	98 to 1 00
Barley ..... do.....	1 20 to ———	1 05 to ———
Corn ..... do.....	81 to 89	73 to 80½
Hay, first quality ..... per ton...	19 00 to 24 00	19 00 to 21 00
second quality ..... do.....	15 00 to ———	16 00 to ———
Beef, mess ..... per barrel..	8 00 to 9 50	8 00 to 9 50
extra mess ..... do.....	10 00 to 10 75	10 00 to 11 00
Pork, mess ..... per barrel..	21 00 to 21 15	20 90 to 21 00
extra prime ..... do.....	16 00 to ———	16 00 to 16 25
prime mess ..... do.....	18 00 to 19 25	19 25 to 19 50
Lard ..... per pound..	12⅝ to 13⅞	12¾ to 13⅝
Butter, western ..... do.....	17 to 24	22 to 32
State dairy ..... do.....	22 to 35	23 to 32
Cheese, State factory ..... do.....	10¼ to 12¼	9½ to 11¼
western factory ..... do.....	9½ to 11½	8 to 10¼
Sugar, fair to prime refining ..... do.....	8⅛ to 8½	7⅞ to 8⅛
Cotton, ordinary to good ordinary ..... do.....	12⅝ to 13⅜	12¼ to 12⅝
low middling to good middli'g. do.....	14⅛ to 15½	13¼ to 15⅞
Tobacco, lugs ..... do.....	8½ to 11	8 to 11
low leaf to medium leaf..... do.....	11 to 15½	11 to 15½
Wool, American XXX and picklock.. do.....	55 to 60	50 to 54
American X and XX ..... do.....	50 to 52	43 to 48
American combing ..... do.....	54 to 63	55 to 65
pulled ..... do.....	30 to 52	27 to 46
California, spring clip ..... do.....	23 to 34	22 to 32
California, fall clip ..... do.....	18 to 24	18 to 22
BOSTON.		
Flour, western superfine ..... per barrel..	5 00 to 5 25	5 25 to 5 50
common western extras..... do.....	5 75 to 6 25	6 00 to 6 50
red wheats, good to fancy northwestern ..... per barrel..	6 00 to 9 00	6 25 to 9 00
white wheats, good to fancy western ..... per barrel..	6 50 to 9 00	7 00 to 9 25
southern family ..... do.....	7 00 to 8 50	7 50 to 9 25
Wheat ..... per bushel..	——— to ———	1 27 to 1 60
Corn ..... do.....	90 to 93	80 to 86
Oats ..... do.....	67 to 76	47 to 62
Rye ..... do.....	1 10 to ———	95 to ———
Barley ..... do.....	Nominal.	Nominal.
Hay, eastern and northern ..... per ton...	16 00 to 22 00	17 00 to 23 00
choice western ..... do.....	——— to ———	——— to ———

Market-prices of farm-products—Continued.

Articles.	August.	September.
BOSTON—Continued.		
Beef, mess ..... per barrel..	$10 00 to ———	$10 00 to ———
extra mess ..... do.....	12 00 to ———	——— to $13 00
family ..... do.....	16 00 to $17 00	17 00 to 17 50
Pork, prime ..... do.....	16 50 to 17 00	16 00 to 17 00
mess ..... do.....	21 50 to 22 00	22 00 to 22 50
Lard ..... per pound..	14 to 15	14¼ to 15
Butter, New York and Vermont ..... do.....	18 to 27	20 to 30
western ..... do.....	16 to 28	18 to 33
Cheese, New York and Vermont factory do.....	10 to 12	9½ to 11⅓
western factory ..... do.....	9 to 11	9 to 11
Sugar, fair to good refining ..... do.....	8⅛ to 8⅞	8 to 8¼
Cotton, ordinary to good ordinary ..... do.....	12½ to 14¼	12½ to 14¼
low middling to good middling. do.....	15 to 16¼	14¾ to 15¾
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania ..... do.....	45 to 53	41½ to 50
Michigan ..... do.....	43 to 47	43 to 45
other western ..... do.....	43 to 46	40 to 45
pulled ..... do.....	20 to 50	25 to 50
combing fleece ..... do.....	55 to 59	41 to 57
California ..... do.....	14 to 38	12 to 27
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour, superfine ..... per barrel..	4 25 to 4 50	4 75 to 5 00
Pennsylvania extra to choice... do.....	4 50 to 6 50	5 25 to 7 00
western extra to choice ..... do.....	5 00 to 6 75	6 25 to 7 50
Wheat, red ..... per bushel..	1 30 to 1 36	1 35 to 1 48
amber ..... do.....	——— to ———	——— to ———
white ..... do.....	1 40 to 1 45	1 50 to 1 63
Rye ..... do.....	1 05 to 1 10	90 to 95
Barley ..... do.....	——— to ———	——— to ———
Corn ..... do.....	84 to 87	78 to 82
Oats ..... do.....	58 to 66	43 to 74
Hay, baled, prime ..... per ton..	23 00 to 25 00	23 00 to 25 00
baled, common to fair shipping.. do.....	20 00 to 22 00	20 00 to 22 00
Beef, western mess ..... per barrel..	7 00 to ———	7 00 to 9 00
extra mess ..... do.....	8 00 to 9 00	8 00 to 9 00
Warthman's city family ..... do.....	16 00 to ———	16 00 to ———
Pork, mess ..... do.....	21 25 to 21 50	21 00 to ———
prime mess ..... do.....	17 50 to ———	18 00 to ———
prime ..... do.....	15 00 to 15 50	15 00 to 15 50
Lard ..... per pound..	14¾ to 17¾	13¾ to 17⅓
Butter, choice Middle States ..... do.....	24 to 35	26 to 39
choice western ..... do.....	20 to 23	20 to 30
Cheese, New York factory ..... do.....	9 to 12	8 to 12
Ohio factory ..... do.....	10 to 10¾	7 to 10¾
Sugar, fair to good refining ..... do.....	8⅛ to 8⅝	7⅕ to 8¼
Cotton, ordinary to good ordinary ..... do.....	11⅜ to 13⅞	11⅛ to 14⅜
low middling to good middling. do.....	14¼ to 16⅜	14½ to 15¼
Wool, Ohio X and XX ..... do.....	50 to 52	45 to 47
other western ..... do.....	48 to 52	44 to 48
tub-washed ..... do.....	50 to 58	50 to 58
pulled ..... do.....	38 to 45	26 to 45
combing ..... do.....	32 to 65	58 to 65
BALTIMORE.		
Flour, superfine ..... per barrel..	4 25 to 5 00	4 75 to 5 50
extra ..... do.....	5 25 to 6 00	5 75 to 6 75
family and fancy ..... do.....	6 50 to 8 50	7 00 to 9 00
Wheat, red ..... per bushel..	1 20 to 1 40	1 15 to 1 48
amber ..... do.....	1 40 to 1 45	1 50 to 1 55
white ..... do.....	1 25 to 1 40	1 20 to 1 50

Market-prices of farm-products—Continued.

Articles.	August.	September.
BALTIMORE—Continued.		
Rye ..... per bushel..	$0 93 to $1 03	$0 75 to $1 05
Oats ..... do.....	60 to 68	40 to 52
Corn ..... do.....	83 to 92	71 to 87
Hay, Middle State ..... per ton...	23 00 to 28 00	25 00 to 30 00
Pork, mess ..... per barrel..	21 75 to 22 00	22 00 to 22 25
extra prime ..... do.....	16 00 to 16 25	16 50 to ———
Lard ..... per pound..	14½ to 14¾	14½ to 14⅝
Butter, western ..... do.....	16 to 22	18 to 25
eastern ..... do.....	16 to 23	18 to 35
Cheese, western factory ..... do.....	11 to 12	10 to 11½
eastern factory ..... do.....	13 to 14	11 to 13
Sugar, fair to good refining ..... do.....	8 1/16 to 8 5/16	7⅝ to 8¼
New Orleans grocery grades... do.....	8⅜ to 8½	8⅜ to 8⅝
Tobacco, lugs ..... do.....	8 to 12	8 to 11
common to medium leaf .... do.....	12 to 14½	10 to 14
Cotton, ordinary to good ordinary..... do.....	——— to 13½	——— to 13½
low middling to middling..... do.....	14 to 14½	14¼ to 14⅝
CINCINNATI.		
Flour, superfine ..... per barrel..	4 75 to 5 00	5 25 to 5 50
extra ..... do.....	5 90 to 6 15	6 00 to 6 25
family and fancy ..... do.....	6 10 to 7 75	6 40 to 8 50
Wheat, winter, red ..... per bushel..	1 00 to 1 50	1 25 to 1 50
hill, (amber) ..... do.....	——— to ———	1 30 to 1 40
white ..... do.....	1 45 to 1 50	1 30 to 1 40
Rye ..... do.....	95 to 1 10	85 to ———
Barley ..... do.....	1 15 to 1 30	1 15 to 1 45
Corn ..... do.....	71½ to 74	70 to 75
Oats ..... do.....	66 to 70	30 to 50
Hay, baled, No. 1 ..... per ton....	18 00 to 22 00	23 00 to 24 00
lower grades ..... do.....	9 00 to 14 00	20 00 to 22 00
Beef, plate ..... per barrel..	——— to ———	——— to ———
Pork, mess ..... do.....	20 50 to 21 00	20 75 to 21 25
Lard ..... per pound..	13¼ to 15⅜	12¾ to 15½
Butter, choice ..... do.....	20 to 24	28 to 31
prime ..... do.....	18 to 20	24 to 25
Cheese, prime to choice factory..... do.....	10 to 10½	10½ to 11
Sugar, New Orleans, fair to good..... do.....	8¾ to 9¼	——— to 9½
prime to choice.. do.....	9½ to ———	9½ to ———
Tobacco, lugs ..... do.....	19 to 20	15 to 20
leaf ..... do.....	12 to 30	28 to 30
Cotton, ordinary to good ordinary.... do.....	11⅜ to 12¼	——— to ———
low middl'g to good middl'g.. do.....	13¾ to 14⅜	——— to ———
Wool, fleece-washed, common to fine.. do.....	40 to 52	43 to 40
tub-washed ..... do.....	——— to ———	——— to ———
unwashed, clothing..... do.....	28 to 32	25 to 32
combing..... do.....	35 to 38	34 to 38
pulled .... do.....	33 to 38	31 to 37
CHICAGO.		
Flour, choice white winter extras.per barrel..	6 50 to 7 25	6 50 to 7 50
common to good extras..... do.....	6 00 to 6 50	6 25 to 6 50
choice spring extras ..... do.....	5 50 to 6 00	5 75 to 6 25
patent spring ..... do.....	6 75 to 8 50	6 75 to 8 50
spring superfines ..... do.....	3 75 to 4 12½	3 75 to 4 25
Wheat, No. 1 spring ..... per bushel..	1 25¾ to 1 26	1 22 to 1 25
No. 2 spring .... do.....	1 22¾ to 1 24½	1 13¼ to 1 14¼
No. 3 spring .... do.....	1 16 to 1 16¾	1 07 to 1 17

Market-prices of farm-products—Continued.

Articles.	August.	September.
CHICAGO—Continued.		
Corn ..... per bushel..	$0 62 to $0 71¼	$0 61¾ to $0 63¼
Rye, No. 2 ..... do.....	80 to 82	65 to 81
Barley, No. 2 ..... do.....	1 07½ to 1 08	1 10 to ———
Oats, No. 2 ..... do.....	52 to 52½	34 to 35
Hay, timothy ..... per ton..	14 00 to 19 00	16 00 to 19 50
prairie ..... do.....	9 00 to 16 50	11 50 to 15 50
Beef, mess ..... per barrel..	8 25 to ———	8 50 to ———
extra mess ..... do.....	9 25 to ———	9 50 to ———
Pork, mess ..... do.....	20 75 to ———	20 50 to 20 75
prime mess ..... do.....	——— to ———	——— to ———
extra prime ..... do.....	14 25 to ———	14 00 to 14 25
Lard ..... per pound..	13½ to 13½	12⅞ to ———
Butter, choice to fancy ..... do.....	23 to 28	25 to 29
medium to good ..... do.....	16 to 20	18 to 21
Cheese, prime factory ..... do.....	10 to 11	10½ to 11½
Sugar, brown, common to choice..... do.....	——— to ———	7⅝ to 9¼
Wool, tub-washed ..... do.....	40 to 53	40 to 53
fleece-washed ..... do.....	38 to 43	39 to 41
unwashed ..... do.....	25 to 33	26 to 33
pulled ..... do.....	——— to ———	——— to ———
SAINT LOUIS.		
Flour, winter, common to choice...per barrel..	4 25 to 7 50	4 25 to 7 50
spring ..... do.....	3 75 to 5 00	3 75 to 5 00
Wheat, white winter ..... per bushel..	1 20 to 1 28	1 28 to 1 38
red winter ..... do.....	1 12 to 1 38	1 08 to 1 46
spring ..... do.....	1 03 to 1 20	1 05 to 1 15
Corn ..... do.....	65 to 72	60 to 70
Rye ..... do.....	85 to 1 03	72 to 80
Barley ..... do.....	1 25 to 1 50	1 18 to 1 30
Oats ..... do.....	52 to 60	29 to 40
Hay, timothy ..... per ton....	12 20 to 22 00	18 00 to 21 00
prairie ..... do.....	10 00 to 13 00	7 00 to 12 00
Beef, mess ..... per barrel..	14 00 to 15 00	14 00 to 15 00
Pork, mess ..... do.....	20 00 to 21 00	20 50 to 21 00
Lard ..... per pound..	12 to 14	13 to 15
Butter, prime to choice dairy ..... do.....	27 to 28	27 to 28
country packed ..... do.....	16 to 20	18 to 22
Cheese, Ohio factory ..... do.....	13 to 13½	13 to 13⅔
New York factory ..... do.....	13 to 13½	13 to 13½
Tobacco, lugs ..... do.....	6 to 9	6 to 9
leaf ..... do.....	8 to 14	8 to 14
Wool, tub-washed ..... do.....	51 to 53	50 to 51
fleece-washed ..... do.....	37 to 47	37 to 47
unwashed ..... do.....	30 to 38	30 to 38
Cotton, ordinary to good ordinary.... do.....	12½ to 14¼	12½ to 14¼
low middling to good middling. do.....	15 to 16¼	15 to 16¼
NEW ORLEANS.		
Flour, superfine ..... per barrel..	4 75 to 5 00	5 25 to ———
extra ..... do.....	5 62½ to 6 75	5 50 to 6 50
choice to fancy ..... do.....	7 00 to 7 75	6 75 to 8 00
Corn, yellow ..... per bushel..	86 to ———	86 to 89
white ..... do.....	92 to 94	92 to 94
Oats ..... do.....	65 to 70	40 to 60
Hay, choice ..... per ton....	26 00 to 28 00	26 00 to 27 00
prime ..... do.....	23 00 to ———	26 00 to ———
Beef, Texas ..... per barrel..	10 00 to 11 50	10 00 to 11 50
western ..... do.....	16 00 to ———	16 00 to ———
Fulton market ..... per half barrel..	11 00 to 12 50	11 50 to 12 00

Market-prices of farm-products—Continued.

Articles.	August.	September.
NEW ORLEANS—Continued.		
Pork, mess ..... per barrel..	$22 50 to ———	$22 25 to $22 50
Lard ..... per pound..	14 to $0 15	14½ to 15½
Butter, choice Goshen ..... do.....	30 to 33	32 to 34
choice western ..... do.....	20 to 22	22 to 24
Cheese, choice western factory ..... do.....	11 to 12	11 to ———
New York cream ..... do.....	——— to ———	17½ to 18
Sugar, fair to fully fair ..... do.....	8¾ to 9¼	9¼ to 10
prime to strictly prime ..... do.....	9¼ to 10	10 to 10¼
clarified, white and yellow ..... do.....	9¾ to 11	10½ to 10¾
Cotton, ordinary to good ordinary ..... do.....	11 to 12	11½ to 12⅝
low middling to good middling .. do.....	13 to 15	13½ to 15
Wool, lake ..... do.....	33 to 33½	28 to ———
SAN FRANCISCO.		
Flour, superfine ..... per barrel..	5 00 to 5 50	5 25 to 5 50
extra ..... do.....	6 00 to 6 50	6 00 to 6 25
family and fancy ..... do.....	6 75 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00
Wheat, California ..... per cental..	2 00 to 2 15	2 00 to 2 15
Oregon ..... do.....	2 00 to 2 10	2 00 to 2 15
Barley ..... do.....	1 40 to 1 60	1 40 to 1 65
Oats ..... do.....	1 75 to 2 25	1 75 to 2 05
Corn, white ..... do.....	1 50 to 1 55	1 50 to 1 55
yellow ..... do.....	1 45 to 1 50	1 40 to 1 50
Hay, State ..... per ton...	12 50 to 17 50	12 50 to 18 00
Beef, mess ..... per barrel..	8 50 to 9 50	8 00 to 9 00
family mess ..... per half barrel..	6 50 to 8 00	7 50 to 8 00
Pork, mess ..... per barrel..	22 00 to 23 00	22 00 to 23 00
prime mess ..... do.....	16 50 to 17 00	16 50 to 17 50
Lard ..... per pound..	15 to 16½	15 to 16½
Butter, overland ..... do.....	20 to 27	20 to 22
California ..... do.....	25 to 35	30 to 45
Oregon ..... do.....	20 to 22½	20 to 25
Cheese ..... do.....	12½ to 15	12½ to 15
Wool, native ..... do.....	12 to 15	10 to 15
California ..... do.....	15 to 27	15 to 27
Oregon ..... do.....	15 to 25	15 to 27

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

Articles.	August.	September.
NEW YORK.		
Cattle, extra beeves ..... per cental..	$13 00 to $13 50	$13 00 to $13 50
good to prime ..... do.....	12 00 to 12 75	11 50 to 12 75
common to fair ..... do.....	11 25 to 11 75	10 75 to 11 25
average of the market ..... do.....	11 75 to ———	11 25 to ———
Texans ..... do.....	6 50 to 11 50	7 25 to 9 50
milch-cows ..... per head..	40 00 to 100 00	45 00 to 75 00
veal calves ..... per cental..	6 00 to 10 00	7 00 to 10 00
Sheep ..... do.....	4 25 to 6 25	4 50 to 6 50
Swine ..... do.....	——— to ———	8 37½ to ———

Live-stock markets—Continued.

Articles.	August.			September.		
PHILADELPHIA.						
Cattle, prime beeves ..... per cental..	$7 25	to	$7 87	$7 50	to	$ 8 00
fair to good ..... do	6 00	to	———	5 75	to	7 25
common ..... do	3 75	to	5 75	4 00	to	5 50
Sheep ..... do	4 50	to	6 00	4 00	to	6 00
Swine, corn-fed ..... do	11 25	to	11 50	11 50	to	12 50
BALTIMORE.						
Cattle, best beeves ..... per cental..	5 72	to	7 12	6 25	to	6 75
first quality ..... do	4 50	to	5 62	4 75	to	6 25
medium or good quality ..... do	3 75	to	4 50	3 50	to	4 75
ordinary ..... do	3 25	to	3 75	2 75	to	3 50
general average ..... do	5 50	to	———	4 50	to	———
most of the sales ..... do	5 00	to	6 00	4 00	to	5 12
milch-cows ..... per head..	35 00	to	42 00	30 00	to	42 00
Sheep ..... per cental..	4 00	to	5 50	4 00	to	5 50
Swine ..... do	10 25	to	11 00	10 00	to	11 50
CINCINNATI.						
Cattle, good to prime butchers' steers ..... per cental..	5 75	to	6 00	5 00	to	5 50
fair to medium ..... do	4 25	to	5 50	3 25	to	4 75
common ..... do	2 50	to	4 00	2 25	to	3 25
milch-cows ..... per head..	40 00	to	55 00	20 00	to	50 00
veal calves ..... per cental..	5 00	to	6 50	4 50	to	6 50
Sheep ..... do	3 25	to	4 50	3 00	to	4 50
Swine ..... do	7 60	to	7 90	6 50	to	8 40
CHICAGO.						
Cattle, extra-graded steers, 1,400 to 1,550 pounds ..... per cental..	———	to	6 60	6 40	to	6 75
choice beeves, 1,250 to 1,450 pounds ..... do	6 00	to	6 30	5 75	to	6 25
good beeves, 1,150 to 1,300 pounds ..... do	5 75	to	5 85	5 00	to	5 60
medium, 1,100 to 1,250 pounds ..... do	5 00	to	5 55	4 25	to	5 00
inferior ..... do	———	to	———	2 25	to	4 00
Texans ..... do	3 15	to	4 40	2 25	to	3 75
Sheep ..... do	2 75	to	5 00	3 00	to	5 12½
Swine ..... do	5 75	to	8 00	6 50	to	8 75
SAINT LOUIS.						
Cattle, good to choice native steers per cental..	5 50	to	6 75	5 50	to	6 25
common to fair natives ..... do	3 25	to	4 75	3 25	to	5 25
inferior and common ..... do	1 50	to	2 87	2 50	to	3 00
Texans, fair to choice ..... do	2 50	to	4 25	1 75	to	4 25
Sheep ..... do	3 75	to	6 25	2 85	to	4 25
Swine ..... do	6 60	to	8 00	6 00	to	8 00
Horses, plugs ..... per head...	40 00	to	75 00	40 00	to	75 00
plain ..... do	80 00	to	110 00	80 00	to	110 00
street-car ..... do	75 00	to	125 00	75 00	to	125 00
heavy draught ..... do	130 00	to	170 00	130 00	to	170 00
good drivers ..... do	100 00	to	150 00	100 00	to	150 00
extra ..... do	175 00	to	180 00	175 00	to	180 00
Mules, 14 to 15 hands high ..... do	75 00	to	120 00	75 00	to	120 00
15 to 16 hands high ..... do	120 00	to	180 00	120 00	to	180 00
extra ..... do	175 00	to	200 00	175 00	to	200 00

Live-stock market—Continued.

Articles.	August.	September.
NEW ORLEANS.		
Cattle, Texas beeves, choice.....per head...	$40 00 to $46 00	$40 00 to $46 00
first quality.....do.....	30 00 to 35 00	30 00 to 35 00
second quality.....do.....	20 00 to 25 00	20 00 to 25 00
western beeves .....per cental..	—— to ——	—— to ——
milch-cows .....per head..	30 00 to 100 00	35 00 to 100 00
calves.....do.....	7 00 to 9 00	7 00 to 9 00
Sheep .....do.....	2 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 5 00
Swine .....per cental..	5 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 10 00

FOREIGN MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The weather in England was unexpectedly favorable for the gathering of cereal crops, and the fears on that head have been dispelled, but only to give way to another cause of public anxiety. The more the character of the new crop becomes known, the more complaints of its quality are rife. It is a matter of general congratulation that it has been saved in such good order. The English Agricultural Gazette says that less than 7 per cent. of its county correspondents report the yield of wheat above average, and that the wheat-fields are unusually "dirty," "knocked about," "dusky," "stained," and "prematurely dead," especially in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, through which the editor had made a journey. Of the returns 6½ per cent. show a condition above average, 36 per cent. average, and 57½ per cent. below average.

The annual volume of reports issued by the firm of Barthelemy, Estienne & Co., of Marseilles, in treating of the French crops divides the departments into five classes. In fifteen departments, embracing an acreage of nearly 6,000,000 in cereals, the wheat-crop is good; in twenty-six departments, with a cereal acreage of nearly 12,000,000, the condition is moderately good; in fifteen other departments, with an acreage approximating 7,000,000, the crop is only middling; in twenty-four departments, with 7,750,000 of cereal acreage, the condition is poor; in eight departments, with a cereal acreage of over 2,000,000, the condition is bad. In Holland, Belgium, and the wheat-growing region of which Hamburg is the market, the samples of the new crop were of unusual excellence and weight. At the August session of the Vienna Corn Exchange it was stated, as the result of statistical inquiry, that the average harvest of Austria, Germany, Southern Italy, Northern Russia, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden is rated as only middling, while a condition more or less inferior is stated in regard to the crops of Hungary, France, Switzerland, Upper Italy, Southern Russia, Roumania, the British Islands, and Prussian Silesia. In spite of the low valuation it was estimated that Austria and Hungary together would export from 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 centals. Advices from New York stated the American crop at 300,000,000 bushels, of which 65,000,000 were available for export. The information from France and Russia being from superficial inquiries, was not regarded as definitive.

Yet, with a prospect of short home-crops, below average in quality, prices in England were unsettled and showed a tendency to depression.

The cause of this indecision, doubtless, was the general uncertainty in regard to the extent and immediate availability of foreign supplies. As the news from America and Australia became more indicative of large yields in those quarters, and as the first reports of depressed yields in Eastern Europe were modified by subsequent advices, the tone of English farmers and holders became less confident and the hope of a remuneration for short crops by higher prices was reluctantly surrendered. The English wheat-farmer has no very cheering prospect of recovering the losses of the last few years. The French farmer has but little, if any, more encouragement than his English neighbor.

The sales of English wheat during the last week in August amounted to 37,979 quarters, at 53*s.* per quarter, against 28,027 quarters, at 57*s.* 2*d.* during the corresponding week of 1874. The London averages were 52*s.* 4*d.* on 1.084 quarters. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending August 21 amounted to 1,568,046 hundred-weights. The following week opened in Mark Lane, London, upon a small supply of English wheat, but with large foreign arrivals, more than half of which were from America. Both foreign and native had given way and prices fell off from 1 to 2 shillings per quarter, with a very limited trade. Essex and Kent, white, brought 42*s.* to 53*s.* per quarter; ditto, red, 42*s.* to 49*s.*; Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, red, 42*s.* to 49*s.* Of foreign wheats, Dantzig mixed was quoted at 53*s.* to 57*s.*; Königsberg, 49*s.* to 54*s.*; Rostock, 48*s.* to 53*s.*; Silesian, red, 47*s.* to 50*s.*; ditto, white, 50*s.* to 53*s.*; Pomeranian, Mecklenberg, and Uckermark, red, 48*s.* to 50*s.*; Ghirka, 46*s.* to 49*s.*; Russian, hard, 44*s.* to 46*s.*; Saxonska, 48*s.* to 50*s.*; Danish and Holstein, red, 45*s.* to 50*s.*; American, red, 46*s.* to 50*s.*; Chilian, white, 51*s.*; Californian, 53*s.*; Australian, 52*s.* to 56*s.*

In Liverpool, Canadian white wheat, August 27, was quoted at 11*s.* 3*d.* to 11*s.*6*d.* per cental; red club and golden drop, 10*s.* 9*d.* to 10*s.* 11*d.*; American white, 11*s.* 3*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, No. 1 spring, 10*s.* 4*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, No. 2 spring, 10*s.* to 10*s.* 3*d.*; Egyptian, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*; Californian, 11*s.* 2*d.* to 11*s.* 10*d.*; Oregon, 11*s.* 7*d.* to 11*s.* 9*d.*; Chilian, 10*s.* 11*d.* to 11*s.*; Australian, 11*s.* 9*d.* to 12*s.*

In Paris, wheat ranged from 44*s.* to 50*s.* per quarter. The Journal Pratique d'Agriculture, of August 19, gives the average price of the French wheat-markets at 26.47 francs per quintal, a rise of 24 centimes from the previous week's quotations. The highest regional average—28.34 francs—was in the southeast; and the lowest—25.10 francs—was in the northwest. During the week ending August 28 six French country-markets had advanced; 32 were reported from calm to firm; 56 had declined, and 8 others showed the same tendency. The center and west had marketed the largest amount of grain. Tenant-farmers were especially anxious to realize money for their rents, which generally fall due at Michaelmas. Marseilles was paying 47*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for Ghirka wheat, and 43*s.* 10*d.* for Varna. Of 91 vessels with Black Sea wheat 69 were for Marseilles and 16 for England. At Bordeaux, old wheat was held at 47*s.* 9*d.* per quarter and new at 45*s.* At Brussels, native wheat brought 51*s.* and foreign 49*s.* per quarter. At Hamburgh the new wheat offerings were very fine, weighing 60 pounds per bushel, and bringing 53*s.* to 54*s.* per quarter. At Berlin and Saint Petersburg, wheat was quoted at 46*s.*, and at Buda Pesth, in Hungary, at 47*s.*

Flour.—In London at the opening of the last week in August there was but a small supply of English flour, but a good supply of foreign, mostly in barrels, betraying its American origin. A paralysis seemed to have come upon the trade, which improved very slightly, if at all, toward the close of the month. The best town-households ranged from

43*s.* to 47*s.* per sack of 280 pounds; best country-households, 38*s.* to 40*s.*; Norfolk and Suffolk, 35*s.* to 37*s.*; American, 24*s.* to 29*s.* per barrel of 196 pounds. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending August 21 amounted to 137,474 hundred-weights.

In Liverpool, English and Irish superfines were quoted (August 27) at 37*s.* to 39*s.* per 280 pounds; ditto, extra, 40*s.* to 42*s.*; French, 43*s.* to 52*s.*; Trieste, 54*s.* to 67*s.*; Chilian, 36*s.* to 39*s.*; Californian, 41*s.* to 45*s.*; American, western and extra State, 26*s.*6*d.* to 28*s.*6*d.* per barrel; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 21*s.*6*d.*; Ohio and extra, 29*s.* to 31*s.*6*d.*; Canadian and extra, 29*s.* to 32*s.*

The flour-trade of Paris during the week was quiet, no change of prices being noted. For consumption the quotations ranged from 57 francs to 61 francs per 157 kilograms, or 36*s.* 7*d.* to 39*s.* 2*d.* per 280 pounds. The "eight marks" brand, for August, closed at 60.75 francs per 157 kilograms, or 39*s.* per 280 pounds; superior flour, 58.75 francs, (37*s.* 9*d.* per 280 pounds.)

MAIZE.—A heavy import of maize is noted during the last week of August in London, which was slowly disposed of at a decline of 1*s.* per quarter. Near the close of the month there were over 20,000 quarters on hand, with a drooping tendency. White was quoted at 32*s.* to 34*s.* per quarter; yellow, at 31*s.* to 35*s.*

In Liverpool, American mixed brought 33*s.* 3*d.* to 33*s.* 6*d.* per 480 pounds; Galatz, 35*s.* to 35*s.* 3*d.*; Trieste, 33*s.* to 34*s.*

At Paris, good maize brought 21.50 francs per 100 kilograms, or 37*s.* 3*d.* per quarter.

At Hamburg mixed American and small Hungarian yellow maize were firm at 35*s.* 6*d.* to 36*s.* 6*d.* per 480 pounds, free on board.